HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,311—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd Oct.	ARCADIA	8603	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	8603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10519		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	8903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	8603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5084		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	8603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7603		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	8603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleliani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mastrogiovanni	5,004	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbero-vich	4,247	22nd Dec 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct, 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No, 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No, 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,730	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATINO	4,730	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL

From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000

NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.

FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.

G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts, Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 5-8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke int he drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
176, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE CIRQUE de LUXE of the EAST.

ROYAL CORONATION

CIRCUS.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

THE ZENOBIAS

In the Greatest Aerial Sensation of the Century. Propelling a Rolling Globe across a Telephone Wire without pole or balance.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ALMONZA TROUPE

In a Grand Exhibition of Hand-balancing and Acrobatic Feats.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF CROZIER

The Wonderful Wizard in an extraordinary Conjuring Performance.

LALLAH

In Graceful feats of Equipoise on the Electric Wire.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MACDONALD

In a Marvellous Performance on the Triple Horizontal Bars.

MDLLE. YELDING

In a Wonderful Equestrian Spectacular Act entitled, JOAN OF ARC.

LITTLE JIM

The Dashing Juvenile Vaulting Act Rider.

Mr. ALF. JOHNSON

The Lightening Jockey Act Rider from Lord George Sanger's and Sir Robert Fosse's Hippodromes,

BLANCHE & DIACOFF

The wonderful Cyclists in an amazing exhibition of BICYCLE POLO.

Performed in a manner never before seen in the East.

A HOST OF STAR TURNS.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH,

GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3-30.

When a splendid SILVER WATCH will be given away. Every one has an equal chance of winning this handsome prize.

On TUESDAY EVENING at 9-15 another SILVER WATCH will be given away under the same conditions as in the AFTERNOON.

LOOK OUT FOR GRAND COMPETITIONS, HANDSOME & VALUABLE PRIZES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM of WALTER PAVRI & Co. has been DISSOLVED, and the Partnership which existed between the Undersigned and Mr. DOSABHAI HORMASJEE BAMJEE has CEASED, as from the 14th July, 1901, by mutual consent.

SORABJI PALLONJI PAVRI,

27th October, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has commenced to CARRY on BUSINESS on his own account in the Name and Style of WALTER, PAVRI and Co., from the 15th instant.

SORABJI PALLONJI PAVRI,

17th October, 1904.

AWARD OF Rs. 5,000.

COMPETITION DESIGNS for Public Offices with a DURBAR HALL, required by the Gondal State. An award of (Rs. 5,000) five thousand rupees shall be granted to the best design approved by H. H. The THAKORE SAHEB. The designs should be directed to the State Engineer on or before the 1st February, 1905.

For particulars of requirements and conditions of award apply to the Undersigned.

BALABHAI G., L. C. E,
State Engineer,
Gondal (Kathiawar).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen in Cashmeres, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING INDIA MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE WIRE AND CUTTINGS, BOILER, ENGINE, LANCASHIRE, TURNTABLES, WAGON, WASTE PAPER, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1904 for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and the Assistant Store-keeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of (Rs. 20) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, 29th September, 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCUS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CABRERA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW IN HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS 2 STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMING !!! COMING !!! COMING !!!

CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

OPENS IN DECEMBER

CORNER, DHOBI TALAO,

After a prolonged absence of three years by making very successful TOURS IN BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA, PHILLIPINES, CHINA, JAPAN, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Full of Unrivalled and New Selection of Feats, brought from the Far East and the United States, exciting wonder and admiration.

All references to

MANAGER,
Chatre's New Indian Circus.
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (Jun free), FRIDAY, October 21st, 1904 for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1905:—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.
Castings	250	0
Lime	250	0
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250	0
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250	0
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100	0
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0
Stationery, English,	250	0
" Indian	250	0
Provisions	250	0
Sundries	500	0
Ironmongery	500	0
Metals	2 0	0
Files	250	0
Cement	250	0
Ropes	250	0
Paints and Oils	250	0
Timber	500	0

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Article and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

The cover to be enclosed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which his tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The time to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

5. Samples of oil for Pilot Schooner's use must be sent in not later than the 5th October, 1904.

Each Sample should be delivered in one 5 Gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co, Ltd., are about to take over the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. at the Apollo Bunder Green's Restaurant, Bombay.

The Business will be conducted upon precisely the same lines as heretofore, under English management, and its character will not be changed in any respect. The interests of Up-country Clients will receive special attention.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, or terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

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Agent.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Sukkur, 7th October, 1904.

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REQUIRED, a LOAN of Rs. 30,000 for three years, best security. Please mention rate of interest.

Apply to "No. 555." care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Suleman Abdul Wahed and Co.'s Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses belonging to the Chief of Mundole, sold as the Chief is reducing his stable.

Shaises such as walers, Arabs, country-breds, &c., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin orifice shigram, in very good order

1 hand-some strong victoria, in very good order

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle

2 black she goats (Deccani), 2 red and white Bengri goats, one rough haired Deccani goat and one black goat.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE CORRUGATED SHEDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Babula Tank Road, opposite the Byramjee Hall, by order of Mr. Ab oolally Karimbhai—

2 large size corrugated sheds for removal,

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the sheds should be removed within 8 days after sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON ARTHUR ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 30 of 1891.

Sadashiv Ramchandra Vaidya, of Bomb y Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house in Fanaswadi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Ladha Raghowjee, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house at Chinchpoogly Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

and

Sakharam Mulshet Khedker, Assignee of the Plaintiff.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 o.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, one lot the following Landed properties, under instructions of Mr. Sakharam Mulshet Khedker, Assignee of the plaintiff in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell made on the 4th day of August 1904.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Forashe free-hold, New Salt batty ground, situate on the northern side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement, one thousand six hundred and six square yards or the cabbuts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149 and New No. 1689, and new survey No. 1228, and bounded as follows, that is say on the east by the aforesaid Arthur Road, on the West by G. I. P. Railway Line, on the north by the ground of Tukaram Ramji Sindhia, and on the south by the property belonging of Jamsetji Rustomji Palkhiwala, Tukaram Ramji Sindhia, Mahadu Bhawan Hajab Laxman Bhagaji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parc

Diabetes

Follows Kidney Disease, which began with a Backache 16 years ago. Patient *Cured* to STAY Cured.

135, Coronation Buildings,
South Lambeth, London, S.W.

"Gentlemen,—You will always have my gratitude for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. For 16 years I was a martyr to kidney disease, and at last it developed into diabetes. The first sign of my illness had been a dull pain in my back, and before long I was troubled also with dizziness, headaches, dimness of sight, and weakness. I kept getting worse and began to think there was no hope of my getting better.

"It was not until recent years that I had any sign of diabetes, but then I began to be troubled with an excessive thirst and hunger, and I passed large quantities of very pale urine. The food I ate arose starchy and clammy in my mouth, and I felt sick and ill in every way. I was drowsy and languid from morning to night, and I did not get refreshing sleep.

Mr. G. Carter.
(From a Photo.)

"During the years I suffered I was scarcely ever off treatment by doctors, or in hospitals, but I never obtained any permanent relief. I was not surprised, therefore, at the first box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills doing me little if any good, and I determined to give the medicine a fair trial before I despaired, for I had been given some hope by the hearty statements I had read in the papers, by others who had been cured.

"After the second box of Doan's Pills, I certainly felt a little easier, and the thirst was allayed. I persevered with the medicine, and gradually it drove away the aching from my back, I slept better at nights, and felt better all day, and the urinary troubles stopped.

"That was **12 months ago**, yet from that day to this I have remained in the best of health, and have not suffered from the old symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. I do not think any medicine could have more reason for being proud than your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have for curing me of a disease which has always been looked upon by the medical profession as incurable.

"Believe me to be, yours gratefully,
"(Signed) G. CARTER."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC"

PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £53 3-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3-4 = do
2 months hence ..... 26 1-2 = do
Spot in New York ..... 57 7-8 = do

EX BANQUES—
Paris cheques ..... 25"11 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin ..... 20"35 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4"85 3-4 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 5-8 per cent = do
6 " " " 2 7-8 per cent = + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = unchanged
7 day market loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = do
Amount paid in ot the Bank of England about £ 200,000

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 O.-N., sellers
White Karachi 30 1-4 N.-D., sellers } firmer
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D. buyers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 N.-D. sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 3-4 O.-N. done easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Lowenburg.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,670,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5"48. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 42,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5"34	5"31	5"35
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5 37	5"38	5"39
April.-May.	May-June.	
5"40	5"41	

Receipts at U S Ports ..... (3,000
Do. last year 51,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 29,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 10"20 — 15
Futures, month of December ..... 9"37 — 12
Do. do. March ..... 10"02 — 12

In New Orleans—
spot ..... 9 13-16 — 1-8
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9"79 — 15
Do. do. April ..... 10"03 — 14
Tone at close ..... nil

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 17th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	319 bales
Wheat	33,183 cwts.
Linseed	4,715 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,307 "
Gingellyseed	1,717 "
Poppyseed	449 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	33,817 "
Rice	6,211 "
Myrabollams	212 "
Cottonseed	3,481 "
Mowraseed	1,574 "
Gram	2,059 "
Jowar	376 "
Maize	181 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales	8,000
Imports ..... do	64,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov. Dec.
5 27	5"27
—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb
5"28	5 30
—7	—7
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5 32	5"33
—7	—7
Feb.-Mch.	
5"31	
—7	
May-June	
5"34	
+7	

The Banks and the local markets are closed to-day, for the Dussera holiday.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Annatto Seed.—The market continues bare of supplies and in consequence trade has been very limited. Buyers are still enquiring for parcels. Good bright seed would realise fully 4 1-2d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market unchanged. East Indian yellow is selling at prices ranging from £5 10 to £5-15 for ordinary, and £6 for fully good, and £6-5 for superior.

Cinchona Bark.—There is no change to note.

Copra.—The market this week has been strong, but sellers ideas have advance to an extent which buyers at present have not followed. Early shipment is quoted at £19-5 to £19-10 per ton, with buyers at not above £19-2-6 and distant shipment at £18-15.

Ginger.—This week only a small parcel of 33 cases and 58 bales were offered, but the demand was very slow and all was bought in. The tendency of the market at present is firm but quiet.

Indiarubber.—The market continues quiet. Fine hard Para being worth 4 8 1-2 medium descriptions continue to sell at a relative reduction in price. Of course it must not be overlooked that during the past month or two extreme rates have been paid. In to-day's sales 14 packages Ceylon plantation offered and sold. Flue biscuits at 5-4 1-2 to 5-4 3-4, scrap at 4-4, Straits plantation 7 packages offered and sold fine pale biscuits at 5-4 3-4, dark do 5-4 1-2, scrap 4-6 to 4-6 1-4.

Isinglass.—At the last sales moderate demand was seen and of the quantity offered only about 1-2 sold. 236 packages were classified as Bombay and 95 packages met with a fair demand and sold at steady prices, Old Tongue being dearer. Result—Karachi Leaf good to fine pale realised 3-5, reddish to part palish 2 10 to 8-2, dark red stout 2-8 to 2-9, thin dark and fatty 1-4 to 1-11, Bombay new tongue fair palish 3-2 to 3-3, reddish to read and fatty 2-8, pickings 1-2 to 1-5, Bombay old tongue good palish 2-3 to 2-7, fair little reddish 2-3 to 2-4 ordinary small 1-4, Purse good pale stout 1-9 middling to fair palish 1 to 1-3. Bladder good 3-3-1 to 3-6, small thin 2-3 to 3 0 floats fair 1-1 to 1-5 per lb.

Jute.—Throughout the week a continued fair business has been transacted at firm prices. We close sellers of native first marks September steamer at £13 7-6, October at £13, and October-December at £12-15c i. f.

Kapoc.—The market is steady, but business passing limited. Ordinary to good machine cleaned is worth to-day 3 1 to 5 1 per lb, inferior is not wanted, and difficult to move.

Lemon-Grass-Oil.—Market quite but steady. On the spot it is quoted at 7 3-4 to 8d per ounce.

Pepper.—Privately the market has been firm and dearer to arrive, Tellicherry early shipment is quoted at 5 c and f Singapore has been firm and dearer to arrive, August-September sold at 5 15-16d, January-March at 5 9-16d, White Pepper. At Auctions 23 bags of Singapore damaged were offered and sold at 8 1-4d to 8 3-8d, 110 Bags of of Panang were bought in at 8 1, for fair limed. Privately for arrival Singapore has been sold afloat at 8 5-8d, landed terms and September-October shipment at 5-8d per lb c i f delivered weightes.

Seeds.—Cotton seed. With shippers giving way slightly a moderate business has been done. On passage old at £5 12s 6d, new £5 15s and November-January at £5 15s Bombay Parcels October-November at £4 18s and December-January £4 17s.

Linseed.—Dull market has been experienced and we close with Calcutta seed fully 3d down. We quote spot and near at 33 9d, August-September at 34 0d, September-October 35s 3d October-November 35s 3d November-December 35s 6d Bombay September-October at 33s 10 1 2d, October-November 37s November-December 37s 2d for continent.

Poppyseed.—Market quiet. Bombay Calcutta September-October we quote at 33s October-November 33s 3 1, November-December 33s 4 1-2d.

Rapeseed.—Market dull and business limited. We quote Brown Calcutta September-October 31s 9d O-T Continent Brown Cawnpore October-November 31s 9d O-T, 32s 9d N. T. Yellow Guzerat September-October 35, Yellow Cawnpore October-November 34s 6d, Firozepore October-November 32s O-T, 33s N-T. For the Continen Sales have recently been made at 1 1-2d below these prices for certain positions,

Senna.—In yesterdays sales 9"2 bales of Tinnivelly were offered and sold :—Ordinary to medium at 1 1-2d to 3 1-4d, pods, at 1 3 4d per lb.

Shellac.—The speculative market here has been firm, owing to good buying in Calcutta and futures showing a further recovery. October delivery has been sold at £190 to £194, November at £182 December at £178 to £180. The demand on the spot continues slow and business passing is of a retail character. T. N. Orange quoted £138 for fair.

Tortoise shell.—On the last occasion the supplies offered met with a good demand and full prices were realised. Next sale we anticipate supplies moving off with good competition at full rates.

Tea.—The Indian sales comprise 48"82 packages. The feature of the market was a still weaker tendency for commoner kinds which may not had to be sold at a further decline of 1-4d per lb. The better Teas although firm, were inclined to dropped particularly Assam grades between 7d to 1d per lb. The best cups, however sold at steady prices.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DIXON—October 7, at Ludhiana, on Friday, the wife of Thomas I Dixon, R E Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter,

DEATH.

AJUDHIA PRASADA—October 2nd, at Isdalpur District, Shahjahanpur, Pandit Ajudhia Prasada, retired Deputy Collector, aged 81 years,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 8-15m., 8-40a. Low water, 1-23m., 2-32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 43, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, special general meeting 3-30 p.m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the last month 1 horse and, bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole, as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners : while 20 horses, 1 buffalo, and 232 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 115 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 12 carmen were fined for overloading their carts and 20 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENCE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged a Mahomedan lad named Ahmed Sajan with selling cocaine on the Duncan Road, without a licence from the Abkari Collector. It appeared that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning a police sepoy No. 1745 C., gave six annas to a witness in the case to buy him a packet of cocaine. The accused having sold him cocaine was arrested and nine more packets were found on his person. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 with the alternative of five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Ramchundra Vithal an old offender, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad with stealing silver plates from the doors of the Walkeshwar Temple. The evidence showed that the accused went to the temple about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and finding there was no one near the place, removed two of the silver plates from the doors of the temple. However, before he had been out of the compound, he was detected by a watchman, but when the latter proceeded to arrest him, the thief ran away. He was chased and arrested, the property in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to suffer eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which one month was to be in solitary confinement. The accused was further ordered to notify his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE REFORMATORY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P.H. Dastur Inspector Paterson charged Gaffoor Mohidin, a Mahomedan, aged nineteen, with escaping from legal custody. It appeared that the accused was convicted of theft some time ago and being a juvenile offender, was ordered by the Magistrate to be kept in the David Sassoon Reformatory. On the 3rd instant, the accused ran out of the gate of that institution and when the ramosee on duty tried to stop him, the accused took out a penknife from his pocket and threatened to strike him with it. The ramosee raised an alarm and gave chase. A number of pedestrians attempted to arrest the accused, when the latter flourished his knife and kept them at a distance. The accused ran as far as the corner of the street, where he was arrested by another ramosee. The accused admitted the offence. His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that he was old enough not to be kept in the reformatory and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT KAMATIPURA.

MR. M. R. BODAS, M.A., LL.B. presided at the prize distribution of the Charitable Night School of Kamatipura which was held on Monday evening in the Kamatipura house of the late Mr. Venku Baloo Contractor. There was a large gathering, among those present being Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Wandekar and other sympathisers with the Night School. The report read by Mr. Shanker Sayanna Parsha, the Secretary of the school, showed that a Kamati gentleman named Rajoo Babaji had been chiefly instrumental in starting the school and is prepared to erect a building for housing it in a short time. Prizes are distributed to some of the students of the institution. Speeches were afterwards given by Mr. Ganesh Laxuman Pagar and other gentlemen dwelling on the advantages of night schools to those people who were employed during the day in bread-earning occupation. The president who was received with loud cheers delivered an interesting address in which he further dwelt on the advantages which accrued from the Night schools instancing the cases of Sir Benjamin Franklin and Mr. Edison, the former of whom had been a compositor and the latter a telegram-bearer in his early days. The importance of the Nightschools, he added, was recognized by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who started for that purpose, the 'University Extension Scheme.' He referred to the attempts made some years ago by the Theistic Association to establish similar schools in Bombay for the benefit of the day employes and remarked that although those attempts failed, the subsequent efforts made in that direction by Messrs. Rokade, Nare and others were crowned with success. Addressing the students before him, he told them that in receiving free education in the school they were in one respect incurring a debt which they were bound to liquidate in after-life by exerting themselves to promote the well-being of the children of poor people. Turning to Shett Raju Babaji, the founder of the school, he said that words failed him to adequately thank him for the unostentatious manner in which he worked towards securing the noble object of providing for the education of the children of the poorer classes. He said that the words "backward class" as applied to the poorer classes of the native community were a misnomer and should be eliminated from one's conversation. He concluded by appealing to the well to-do members of the illiterate classes to follow the example of Shett Raju Babaji. After the songs specially composed for the occasion were sung, flowers distributed, and the usual vote of thanks proposed to the Chairman, the assembly dispersed.

LAW COURT SUBORDINATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Out of considerateness to their hard-worked employes, Government and public offices (High Courts and Small Causes Courts for certain reasons excepted) are closed on Saturdays at 2 p.m. The same practice is observed by firms. The intention of Government is, however frustrated, if heads of Departments are unsympathetic to their subordinates and under the plea of heavy work deny the privilege. My object in writing to you this letter is to arouse some interest in the hard-worked employes to whom Saturday half-holidays are a great boon. Those who are well disposed towards their employes and subordinates will not grudge them the privilege, if they only know how greatly it is appreciated.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 14. "HARD-WORKED."

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

A NEW FIRE TEMPLE IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 16.

THE ceremony of consecrating a new fire-temple in Chudderghat took place this morning in Hyderabad (Deccan), in the presence of the whole Parsi community. Shuns-ul-Ulama Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dustoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee Ph. D, presiding. Of late the number of Parsis has much increased in this city and Secunderabad, and the want of a second fire-temple was keenly felt, and this is now supplied by Bai Manekbai, widow of Mr. Nusservanji Sorabji Chinoy, at her sole expense. It is built in a convenient locality in Chudderghat and occupies a large area of ground, with cut-houses and other requisite accommodation, with quarters for officiating priests and guests. Dustoor Khurshedji Behramji, said the prayers on the occasion with becoming dignity and earnestness. He made a learned discourse which was listened to with attention. He chiefly dwelt on the sublimity of fire, as the principal agent in the economy of nature, as useful in giving and preserving the life of man, animal, and vegetable. The learned Dustoor also spoke of the exercise of virtue in all our dealings, of the duty of filial love and obedience to parents. He quoted largely from the sacred writings of Zoroaster, bearing upon these precepts. The high priest of the Deccan, Dustoor Hoshungjee, then added some pertinent remarks to which Mr. Dossabhoy Nusservanji Chinoy, one of Bai Manekbai's sons, replied, thanking the assembly for the attendance. He referred to the high priest, who, in his old age, had taken the trouble to travel from Poona to this city, to be present, bringing his brother Dustoor Bomonjee with him. The "Anjuman-Patra," or the letter making over the sacred place to the Parsi community of the Deccan was then read, after which the officiating high priest pronounced the benediction and wished long life to the donor of the Fire Temple. The company then sat down to a sumptuous breakfast.

Among those present besides the Dustoors were Khan Bahadur Edulji Sorabjee Chinoy, his sons (Jamshedji, Shapurji, and Bapuji) Messrs. Dosabhoy N. Chinoy, Cursetji Chinoy, Pherozsha N. Chinoy, and other sons of the liberal lady doner Mr. Nowroji R. Chinoy, (first Judge of the Small Causes Court, Hyderabad) Mr. Maneksha R. Chinoy, District Judge of Secunderabad, Mr. Dorabji D. Dotivala and Mr. Pestonji D. Gazdar, (retired Commissioners of Customs), Dr. Rustomji Jivanji, Civil Surgeon of Chudder Ghat, Mr. Edulji R. Reporter, Mr. Aswa Hoshangji Dustoor, Mr. Pherozshaw Pestonji Vicaji, Mr. Hormusji Coachbuilder, Mr. Muncherji Kotval, &c.

A detachment of Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk's Cavalry with Mounted Band and Police Sowars, were in attendance. The ceremony concluded with a dinner party at the "Atash-Kadeh."

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 17.

AT to-day's sitting of the Conference, Mr. Ahmedmia proposed that female education should be encouraged and recommended the sending of Mahomedan poor girls to the Zenana hospital to learn midwifery. Resolutions regarding the expenses on marriages and other ceremonies and for establishing an orphanage were passed, and it was resolved to address Government to get them to impart religious education to boys studying in Government schools. In welcoming Mr. Lory, Educational Inspector to the Conference, Nawabzada Nasrulakhan expressed the hope that like the Hon. Mr. Gibb he would give his advice, Mr. Lory thanked the Conference and urged them to send their boys to the Training Colleges. The Revs. Taylor and King also addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity for the education of children. The Conference was then adjourned.

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 18.

The Mahomedans here have organised a Presidency National Mahomedan Association with Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan as president and Mr. Mahommed Hassan Muckba and Nawab Badruddin Husain Khan as Vice-Presideuts.

The Mahomedans assembled here passed a resolution unanimously that they have no connection with the Indian Congress.

SURAT NOTES.

THE weather has been cloudy for the last few days and more rain has fallen, writes a Surat correspondent. In Jalalpur 1 1/2 inches were registered, but in other parts the fall was slighter. The agricultural outlook in most portions of the district is now extremely bright ; and the cotton and jowari crops should be good. The mortality in the city is beginning to decline, and is now under 70 per day. Shops are open and trade is carried on during the day time, but the majority of the people are living outside the walls.

The Entomologist to the Government of India has transferred his head-quarters to Bengal, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has departed to Ahmedabad ; so that the station is more than decimated in numbers, and some of its brightness has been removed.

Owing to the heat of the weather, tennis and badminton have begun to languish a little, but the energy with which hockey is played has not at all abated, the thirst-producing qualities of the game proving attractive to many.

THE CORONATION CIRCUS.

The Coronation Circus continues to attract crowded houses nightly, its popularity, in the third week of its stay in Bombay being more pronounced than ever. The "Star" turns create as great a sensation as on their first presentation in Bombay, and many novelties are introduced in the rets of the programme. The natives do not yet quite know what to make of Mokana, the hand-cuff King, and the cycling and other turns afford them endless cause to marvel. Among the new features presented this week is the performance of the Zenobia's wire artistes who propel a rolling globe across a telephone wire, the Almonza troupe of acrobats and Crozior, a very clever conjuror.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dougri	4	0	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	4	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	9	9	74
Total plague deaths to date...	277,252	229,173	
Same date last year	10	6	83

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the Bengal, Submontane Districts of the United Provinces and Upper India, and pressure is low at the foot of the Himalayas, in Bengal and the United Provinces. The cyclonic storm near Pendra yesterday has advanced in a North-Easterly direction and forms part of this low pressure area. It is breaking up in the East Nepaul hills and has diminished considerably in intensity. Heavy rain has fallen in Bihar, North Bengal, and the extreme east of the United Provinces, and lighter rain in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Rain has increased in the East and South Peninsula, and a few falls have occurred in Assam, and the Burma Coast. Durbhanga reports 6 inches, Darjeeling 5 1-2, Bellary 4 1-2, Jalpaiguri 4, Patna, Purnea, Cochin, Cocanada 3 1-2; Benares 3, Hazaribagh, Saugor Island, Dinajpur 2; Gaya, Gorakhpur, Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Cuddapah 1 1-2; Allahabad, Trichinopoly, Kodaikanal, Kurnool, Belgaum, Masulipatam 1 inch. Pressure is again low in the South-West Bay and the East Arabian Sea. The residual depression at the foot of the Nepaul hills will probably disappear during the day. Light to moderate rain may be expected in North Bengal and Bihar, and local rain in other parts of Bengal, Assam, the Southern half of the Peninsula and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to very rapid rise in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Calicut, Hyderabad (Deccan) Masulipatam and Bellary and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable defect of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras and Karachi, and 5° to 10° in defect at Calicut, Amraoti, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Sirsa, Agra and Delhi ; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) Veraval and Bhuj and 5° in defect at Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Karachi and the lowest 59° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Bellary reports 4"38", Cochin 3"60" Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Belgaum, Mrsulipatam and Bangalore between one and two inches, and Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Marmagao, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut Coimbatore and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The storm mentioned in yesterday's report has passed out of the field of observations. Weather in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast is favourable for local showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29"729
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	81"5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... degrees	78"4
Dew Point ..... degrees	77"7
Relative humidity of Air	0"93
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	2"0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	90"0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74"9
General Directions of Wind ...	NEN, ENE, WNW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	2"7

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 22.

Entry closed at 6 p m, on Monday, Oct. 17.

Horse Consolation Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Lukshmi Kantharaj Ur's b aus g Gum
Mr Thomas's f r g Ural
Mr Finch's b c m Court Belle
Mr P B Boy Chowdhuri's b aus g Fotheringay
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Springlock
Mr Galstaun's b mh am h Riverside II
Mr W Moran's b aus g Kingston
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fetzers

Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 1 Mile
Mr D Bomanjee's g ah Royal Blood 4 years
Mr Abdulla Fara's b a h Regular 3 years
Mr Love's ch a h Syndicate 6 years
Mr Abdulla Shamian's g a h The Emperor 13 3 1-2
Asn Shah's g a h Achelles 13 3 1-4
Mr MacCallum Capt Darley's ch a h Selpme
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed A H Saif b a h Smasher 5 years
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Adom's 5 years
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman aged
Mr A W P's b a h Turno Luck 14 0
Mr Ah Bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 4 years
Mr F M Garda's b a h Naranjee 14 0
The Pony Consolation Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Astin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 14 1 3-4
Mr Galstaun's b aus h Malaigia 14 11-2
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Whitefoot 14 1 3-4
Mr Galstaun's ch aus m Ping Pong 14 0 3-4
Mr Kelsy's ch aus g Indabba 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0-2.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 14 2
Mr Medlicott's g s ag Result II 14 0 6 years
Mr French's p aus m La France 14 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4

New Comers Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1-2
Mr A M Skamlan's g a h False Start 13 3 2-4
Mr Masjid Bin Jurje's b a h Sugger 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 13 2
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Cleverman 13 2 3-4
Mr A F Nasaroola's bl a h Sabig 13 2 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips 13 2 1-2
Colonel Kazem Beg's b a h Kazem Pasha 13 3 3-4
Mr J Antoony's b a h Saizar 13 3 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid 13 3 1-2
Mr M Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr A M P's g a h Random 13 3
Mr Jarcola Bin Talib's g a h Kismat 14 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 13 2 1-4
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 13 3

Selling Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 3 1000
Mr Nasar Abdulla's b a h Shiraze 13 1 1-2 900
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bakhtawar 13 3 7000
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips 13 2 1-2 800
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Gendieg Star 13 2 1-2 700
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Setter 13 1 1-2 700
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Defiance 13 2 800 by wire
Mr Henry's g a h Gendorme 13 3 800 by wire
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 13 3 600
Mr E S Deare g a h Rain 13 2 3-4 800
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Cleverman 13 2 3-4 600
Mr Frosl's g a h Babar 13 2 1-4 800

Arab Welter Consolation Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Major Edward's g a h Kezban 14 0
Mr Bennie's ch a h Selim 13 2 1-2
Mr C A Beatty's g a Varaca 13 2 1-2
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Serban 13 2 1-2
Mr W H Anderson's ch a h Actor 13 3
Lt F H B Perry's g a h Selvia 14 0 1-4
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Mr. Coe 13 3 1-4
Captain H H Were's b a g Ludhiana 14 0 1-2
Lt Orr Paterson's b a h Playful 14 0
Lt Orr Paterson's b a h Bikanir 14 0

LIVERPOOL is suffering, like other places, from a dearth of coppers, but this is not attributed to the amount absorbed by the tramways. As a matter of fact, only 25 per cent. of the average weekly takings of the tramways, or about £2,800, is paid in coppers. The shortage is really said to be due to the popularity of penny-in-the-slot gas meters. Of these there are no fewer than 35,000 in Liverpool, and as they are only cleared once a quarter it may be imagined that they tie up a very considerable amount of copper.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Argyle, 2181 tons, Captain A Harrison will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2322 tons, Captain W W Cooke, will sail to-day for Kobe, and intermediate ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana 7,071 tons, Captain E R Robinson arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1904.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE?

DIPLOMATISTS at Tokio and elsewhere are asking whether the time has not arrived when negociations for peace might not be opened. The British Government has been asked whether it would not approach the belligerent Powers, but the reply has been that neither Power has invited intervention and until one or other does, mediation is impossible. Russia, according to those who claim to know her best, will never give in, she will carry on the war for years, if need be, and by sheer brute force and stamina will wear out her antagonists. It is entirely too soon, wrote a correspondent with the Russian forces the other day, to predict the outcome of this war, "but the man who can feel optimistic over the prospects for the success of the Russian Army in Manchuria must give greater credit to favourable staff reports than I, after some months on the scene, am able to do." Writers in the foreign press, seeing the trend of affairs, demand to know why no one will tell the Tsar of the hopeless task he has undertaken and why none of his advisers, other than the Grand Dukes, will urge him to seek to make peace. They remind him of the state of his country and ask him to consider "how long the heart of the Russian people, stirred to action by repeated reverses in a war in which they have no interest and which they do not understand, will bear with a governmental system beneath whose iron heel they have long been crushed." Be it remembered, exclaims one writer, that the fate of Russia rests with the Russian people; it is only in the heart and fibre of the people as the last resort that the fate of nations is fast held. The heart and fibre of the Russian people do not seem likely to withstand any greater test than has already been imposed upon them. Last week, Reuter told us men were reluctant to go to the front. This was but confirmatory of the statements of Russian correspondents a month ago when they told us that in the lower ranks of the Army, especially among the time expired Reservists, everything was done to avoid being sent out to Manchuria. The number of deserters was reported to be enormous and men inscribed in one military district were to be found hundreds of miles away from it, living from hand to mouth, without passports in the hope that their existence would be forgotten. The police are so overwhelmed with work in trying to track out these deserters and the partial relaxation by the measures against political offenders is due to this cause. Desertion has become so general that it is hardly possible to cope with it.

Nor is this all. Some of the officers of the Russian Army are said to show very little inclination to go out to the Far East and to make no account of their reluctance. "That so many should give open expression to such sentiments and not be thought any the worse of for doing so," remarks a Russian correspondent, "argues a very curious state of mind with regard to the present struggle." There are even stranger stories from the front, continues the same writer. A wounded soldier, recently returned from Manchuria, states that his regiment was commanded during a battle by a private—an educated man doing service with the colours. On being asked what had become of the officers, he replied: "They were not there; they did not turn up until after the fight was over." Contrast this with the patriotic spirit which actuates the Japanese in the field. They are not boisterously jubilant over Shaho, as a growing feeling of sobriety and seriousness now marks the popular attitude towards the war. They have arrived at a true appreciation of the magnitude of the national task. At the same time they have confidence in the outcome. They do not take the credit to themselves so much as they give it to their forefathers. "What won the battles on the Yalu, in Korea and Manchuria?" asked Inazo Nitobe in his "Bushido," which we reviewed some little time ago. "The ghosts of our fathers" he replies, "the ghosts of our fathers guiding our hands and beating in our hearts. To those who have eyes to see they are clearly visible. Scratch a Japanese of the most advanced ideas and he will show a Samurai." The love of his country is the religion of the Japanese and to this, we are reminded, we must add the treasured honour of the Samurai, "beneath whose dazzling ray, life itself appears of small account. Honour has been sorely slighted, so that the whole population, from the highest to the lowest, smarts keenly under the humiliation of 1895, and is prepared to wreak vengeance upon its authors—national feeling, that is, is deeply and universally stirred against Russia." It is not their leader only but every fighting man in the army who is permeated by this patriotism and a man in the field whose heart is in his work is worth three who are but automatons. The Russian is not even an automaton. He is a mere puppet on the field without the least idea of individual effort. Their fire is without target and they move but as sheep would do. For choice, wrote a military correspondent the other day, no one would elect to fight Russians in a "champ clos." To fight Russians an army requires good, quick, lightly equipped infantry, mobile artillery and plenty of it, and for mounted men, either fast light cavalry or highly trained mounted infantry; better still, both combined; a good staff and a sound staff system. It then only remains to ask for elbow room and the ponderous Russian Army, with its wretched staff, in consequent movements and incapacity for intelligent co-operation stands but a poor chance against an enemy that can march and manœuvre.

Troop-trains are pouring in re-inforcements across Siberia every day, and the Russian Commander-in-Chief ought to be getting the numbers with which he proposes to crush the Japanese by sheer weight and brute force. But the Japanese are receiving re-inforcements even more rapidly. They are also better men, men of the precise description which is declared to be wanted to fight Russia. The sweeping of the Japanese back to the sea would thus be a tedious process even if they were not, as we know they are, fortifying and strengthening every position they take in view of their having to assume the defensive. They realise the magnitude of the task which may still be required of them and are prepared for it. They are satisfied with the prospect of a prolongation of the war—to fight unflinchingly. No financial or economical inconvenience has so far been experienced in settling the country Japan now controls, and she feels confidence that in a trial of endurance she will not be beaten by her enemy. Figures have been published at Tokio, indicating the satisfactory condition of Japanese finance and demonstrating that there will be no embarrassment in continuing the war throughout 1905. Although we are told that there will now be a lull in the operations, that impression is not felt at Seoul where it is believed that North-East Korea will be the scene of an active winter campaign, though Manchurian operations may be unimportant until the spring. In view of the arrival of the Baltic fleet, Japan has made all her preparations; her dockyards are building cruisers and contemplating a trial at battleship construction which they have not hitherto attempted. Her arsenals, filled with the most modern machinery, are working both night and day, and guns of large calibre are being turned out at Osaka. Nowhere, in Japan is the slightest indication to be found of a hankering after peace, and nowhere is there any suggestion of a desire for mediation. All things considered, it would appear to be to Russia's immediate interests rather than to Japan's to seek intervention. As Baron Hayashi told the interviewer, on Monday, it is not for Japan to judge if the time has come to discuss the question of peace, but for the Tsar. Yet as the "Telegraph" implies, the Tsar has no Minister who will tell him the bitter truth.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD LAMINGTON'S first lengthy tour has had a number of unusually interesting features. In the first place, he has visited portions of the Southern Maratha Country where the presence of a Governor was previously unknown. And in one of those places his Excellency's visit has been contemporaneous with the beginnings of a new and what it is hoped will be in the future a flourishing industry in the Presidency. The features of the greater part of the tour bore a strong resemblance to those of other gubernatorial visitations. There was a monotonous sameness about the reception of addresses from local bodies beseeching more or less assistance from Government and there was little of a remarkable nature in the customary inspections of institutions of more or less interest. But Lord Lamington established a reputation as an official tourist during his stay in Queensland, and in his passage through the Southern Maratha Country contrived to see more things in a short time and displayed an activity greater than any other Governor since Lord Reay. His Excellency's explorations of the native City of Bombay on a bicycle and the advent of the motor-car to Government House have accustomed us to his methods of celerity; and the extent of the area covered in his recent tour and the number of places visited indicate that his Excellency's entourage have had an interesting time. There seems to have been little occasion for any of them to complain of dulness for want of something to do. If his Excellency's activity result in a radiation of energy to other official personages, the Presidency will be entitled to cordially congratulate itself on its Governor. Some evidence of an acceleration of Government affairs is already apparent, and we believe that it represents a real tendency towards the quicker execution of work. To the public who desire to see the Presidency grow in prosperity and to whom the creation of a new industry is of vastly more interest than the preservation of an ancient shrine, the most important portion of Lord Lamington's tour was comprised in his visit to Gadag and the inspection of the gold fields of Dharwar. So far only prospecting work has been done on the field, but the excavation of ancient workings has revealed enough to induce mining companies to begin work in the full belief that profitable results will be attained. Three shafts have been sunk and in one, which has been driven through an ancient working to a depth of 420 feet, valuable discoveries have been made. The auriferous reef is described to be several feet thick in many places and the quartz on assay has yielded good results. Miners are given to a faith in luck, and Lord Lamington, coming from the mines of Queensland to Dharwar, the first Governor to set foot on this re-discovered auriferous region may well seem to them the "Mascot" of Kabelgatti. The success of the mines in the neighbourhood of Gadag involves the uprising in the Presidency of a flourishing colony similar to that on the Kolar fields. It also implies the development of other mineral deposits in the Presidency with a corresponding rise of prosperity in areas at present restricted to the exigencies of a single industry. There are persons to whom the appearance of the gold seekers in the Dharwar district will yield anything but satisfaction. But Government and its officials are not among them. There was a time when it used to be said that the officials were averse to assisting mining development, being fearful of the advent of colonies of prospectors and diggers. That fear has passed with fuller knowledge of the needs of the country and experience of what has been actually done. The Bombay Government, at any rate, have done what they could to facilitate the development of what promises to be an important industry, and all who desire the much talked of industrial and economic regeneration of the country will wish the Gadag enterprise success.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMANY.

THE progress of continuation schools in Germany in recent years, it is interesting to learn, has kept pace with similar institutions in Great Britain. Dr. Frederick Rose, in a valuable and elaborate report on Commercial Instruction in Germany, records the fact that these schools are the most numerous of all the commercial schools in Germany. Their importance has been realised principally during the past 15 years, with the result that their number and attendances have made most rapid strides. Without doubt this increase has been stimulated by the laws enacted in various States for the compulsory attendance at general continuation schools between the ages of 14 and 17 of boys who have passed through the elementary schools, especially by the clause exempting boys from compulsory attendance at such schools, if they attend instead the commercial continuation schools. These commercial continuation schools are either independent institutes or attached to trades schools or schools with general educational subjects, or sometimes to general continuation schools, or to industrial schools or to industrial continuation schools. The instruction is much less extensive and more elementary than that given at the secondary commercial schools. It is destined for apprentices and boys engaged in business during the day and who can only spare a few hours per week for training in commercial subjects. The instruction is given principally during the day time, from 6 to 9 in the morning, during the midday hours from 12 to 2, and on certain days during the afternoon from 2 to 5. As a rule from four to twelve hours' instruction per week are given, the duration of the courses ranging from one to three years. The schools, it is interesting to note, are supported by the municipal and communal authorities, commercial guilds, Chambers of Commerce, various associations and private persons.

A VELLORE correspondent writes:—"Much excitement was caused in the town by the arrival of a motor-car from Madras on the evening of the 8th instant, driven by two European gentlemen on their way to Bangalore. The natives in the villages on the road from Madras appeared much impressed by the machine which 'moved of its own accord.' The bicycle, known as the 'lubber vandi' to the public has become familiar to everyone here, but the motor vehicle strikes awe into the minds of the uninitiated."

THE discipline at a Commercial Girls' School in Germany is severe, and extends to the pupil's conduct at home. The would-be German lady clerk is "not allowed" to visit concents or theatres without the permission of the school inspector or the class teacher. Parents and guardians are specially enjoined not only to see that pupils attend the school regularly, but also to be careful that the pupils are clothed "as simply as possible." They are further required to control the literature read by pupils at home, and not to allow private masters to assist pupils without first consulting the master at the school; and, finally not to permit pupils to take part in pleasures and social distractions beyond their years. Many English girls would regard this as slavery. But the Nuremberg commercial girls appear to be in request, for it is stated that on leaving they "all" find paid employment "immediately!"

SOCRATES took a bath before drinking the hemlock, and many brave men have insisted on dressing carefully on the eve of execution. Science now suggests that in the case of man-o'-war crews it is distinctly "advisable that clean clothes should be put on just before going into action." The reason is, of course that pieces of soiled clothing carried into wounds make them more dangerous. The Japanese surgeon-in chief of Togo's fleet, whom we are quoting, goes on to say that—there are many examples to show that a pocket notebook, knife, &c., have saved men's lives from shell fragments. We have had a few examples in the present war. I dare say that in time every combatant on board warships in action will wear some kind of protecting mask and jackets. Another hint given by Dr. Suzuki is that the wounded should be laid on the firing not the non-firing side of the vessel, for it is not the side exposed to the enemy which is the most dangerous but the other, "the fragments of bursting shells dispersing in a radiating manner."

THE purest country air contains about three parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, and the law enacts that the carbonic acid in the air of cotton factories shall not be allowed to increase beyond nine parts in 10,000. That the legislation in question did not come into force too soon is illustrated by some remarkably interesting experiments which have just been made not in the interest of human beings but of poultry, at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, says the "Westminster." As is well known, poultry-houses are almost invariably over-crowded and stuffy. What Messrs. Russell and Mackenzie have discovered is that when poultry-houses are ventilated from the top each fowl needs ten cubic feet of space, and that poultry in houses where the amount of carbonic acid exceeds nine parts in 10,000 do not do well. The figures are certainly striking, and ought to prove useful ammunition for lecturers and writers on hygiene; for how many human beings are there not living at this moment in an atmosphere which is not good enough for hens!

TIME was when France passed for the most sober country. But that is not now. Whatever the cause, the French peasantry have taken on drinking habits which it will require the combined efforts of anti-alcoholic societies, generals of districts, and other well-meaning and public-spirited personages to eradicate. The country is a greater sinner than the town. This is proved by recent statistics, which give the average for Paris as slightly over a pint of wine a day, whereas the figures are considerably higher for Boulogne, Nice, St. Etienne, Toulouse, &c. At Nice, for instance, the consumption is a third more. But in the matter of spirits, the comparatively blameless character of "the new Babylon" is to be remarked. Whilst the "green hour" at Havre is responsible for an inward application of seventeen litres (twenty-nine pints) the year through, and Boulogne disposes of fourteen litres (twenty-four pints), Paris is content with a modest eight litres (fourteen pints). And "eau de Seine" is warranted to drive anybody to—green things. Wherefore the greater virtue.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a home paper the following smuggling story: The American Custom House is the strictest and American duty is the highest of all. But up to a given limit, travellers may take in, duty free things that have been worn (even only once). On board a Transatlantic steamer was a lady, who had for her neighbour at meals a man whose only intimates on board were men and who avoided ladies' society. At the end of the voyage he turned to the lady, saying: "I am in a difficulty. Would you mind wearing an Indian shawl I bought for my mother? I got it in Regent Street; anyone might wear it with pleasure. If you only just walk through the Custom House with it across your shoulders I need not pay duty." The lady consented. When the Customs were passed and both travellers free to go their way, the owner rushed up to the wearer of the shawl and thanked her, adding, "I'll take the shawl, now." "What shawl?" she asked. "Why, mine! The one you're wearing," he cried. He stepped nearer to one of the Excise officers. "This is my shawl!" she asserted. Had he claimed it there would have been not only duty to pay, but also a large fine for attempting to pass a new shawl without paying duty. The man went away shawl-less.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

THE LIFE-WORK OF PROFESSOR FINSEN.

[BY A PHYSICIAN.]

EVEN Haeckel of Jena gains our sympathy when he alludes to the premature death of a Schubert as a "brutal fact." In some such terms the fortunate patients and many followers of Niels Finsen, all the world over, might be tempted to stigmatise as the untimely death of one whose invocation of light has brought sweetness to countless faces where was putrefaction and decay.

Only in his forty-fourth year, Professor Finsen lived long enough to establish, after many years of doubt and dispute, the value of the remedial measures with which his name will be associated until the last tubercle bacillus shall have been exterminated—and after. He was the last recipient of the Cameron Prize in Therapeutics, awarded by the University of Edinburgh, and of the Nobel prize in medicine—the latter giving him the means to further the work for which he lived. He was spared long enough to earn universal recognition, but, saviour of others, himself he could not save; and his years of suffering and all but incapacitation came to a quiet end on Saturday clearness of brain being spared him to the end, and being used, as ever, in furtherance of his mission. His assistants are not likely to forget his dying charge.

But Finsen, writes a Physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette," would have much preferred that this article should treat of his work rather than himself. It is his apostolate that alone concerns your true apostle.

The British public knows something of Finsen's work, largely through the agency of his gracious fellow-countrywomen who introduced the new method into this country. Every one knows that it was Queen Alexandra who transplanted the Finsen treatment from Copenhagen to Whitechapel. If Steele was justified in saying of his lady friend that to love her was a liberal education, we are certainly justified in asserting the same of a visit to the Finsen department at the London Hospital, which was recently opened by their Majesties. Let us look at the facts.

Lupus "vulgaris" is a form of tuberculosis of the skin. Its technical name hints at the terrible frequency of its occurrence. Grossly disfiguring, it commonly attacks exposed parts—the face for choice, and especially the youthful face. Doubtless this incidence of the malady is due to the fact that these parts are more exposed to infection by the bacillus. The ordinary surgical treatment of lupus was grossly unsatisfactory. It continually failed, even though success seemed near. When, after repeated scrapings and so forth, the malady was expunged, the subsequent disfigurement was in proportion to the success and vigour of the treatment. Eyelids were drawn down mouths twisted, lips curled, nostrils destorted; yet this was the issue of favourable cases.

Now, Finsen found reason to believe that, under certain conditions, light had a potent action upon morbid processes. It is in virtue of sunlight that we live at all, and especially in virtue of the shortest waves—the highest notes in that one visible octave of the ethereal nine, with which science is now acquainted. It is the blue and the violet rays that exert the marked chemical action. Finsen, indeed, believed that these rays cause certain of the severe cutaneous symptoms of small-pox, which he proposed to treat by the exclusion of all but red light. Vaccination gives us so few opportunities of studying smallpox that, after more than a decade, the utility of the red-light treatment is still undetermined. But these same rays of high pitch, and also the invisible rays a few notes higher, which we call ultra-violet, are as useful in the treatment of lupus as Pinsen supposed them to be deleterious in smallpox. His own belief was that the rays are directly lethal to the tubercle bacillus. On the other hand, many observers believe that the rays stimulate the patient's tissues to more efficient opposition, and thus cure the disease by helping the patient to help himself.

Imagine a 60,000 candle-power electric arc lamp—found to be more effective than direct sunlight—with four telescope-light tubes proceeding from it towards four patients seated round reading the morning's news, such as the death of their benefactor. The light is focussed by each attendant nurse until it covers an area about the size of a sixpence, before reaching the patient's skin it has to pass through a double layer of rock-crystal (glass would cut off the ultra-violet rays) through which there constantly passes a stream of cold water. Otherwise of course, the patient would be fearfully burnt, assuming that he tolerated the heat for more than a second. The sittings occupy an hour, during which the nurse stands while the patient enjoys himself at his ease. There is sometimes a little after discomfort, but that is all. A cure takes weeks or months a great disadvantage, and the London Hospital has always cases booked for more than a year to come. Each lamp, if I remember aright, costs several hundreds of pounds a year in electric energy alone.

The results are as near perfection as anything could be. First of all, the light treatment is practically infallible; and, secondly the cosmetic result is unapproached even by the Rontgen rays. Where all was horrible, there results a soft, pliable scar only distinguishable by close inspection from the original skin with which it is contiguous. Notably, the scar contracts so little as to produce none of the distortions to which I have alluded.

Finsen, then, has revolutionised the treatment of lupus. His method, there is no doubt, will be superseded: the veriable antitoxin for tuberculosis may be granted us any day. But if that were to-morrow, Finsen would still have given health and happiness to tens of thousands; and no one can yet foresee the future of the principle which he has so splendidly illustrated in one direction, the principle of systematically employing ether-waves as a therapeutic agent. Though there is no curative action exerted by ultra-violet light upon cancer—probably because the light has so little penetrative power—yet rays of other wave-lengths, and notably the Rontgen rays, have already brought under control the most superficial form of malignant disease.

At the least estimate, then, Finsen utilised his twenty years of disabling heart-disease in a manner that constitutes him the pioneer of a new method, which means everything in matters scientific, and that has already brought sweetness and light to countless sufferer from a malady which, though much less distressing, disabling, and deadly than his, yet blights the life, and makes a goblin of the sun. But Finsen caused the sunlight to make many rejoice in the noonday and its source. He being dead yet healeth.

MR. ROSE, the Marylebone magistrate, had to deal recently with the complaint of a working-man that his wife was lazy and neglected her work. She was invariably out, and the rooms were habitually in a dirty and neglected condition. Could he, the man asked get a separation? Mr. Rose told him he could not, and that he had no redress. But he went on, writes a home paper, to suggest a remedy which rouses a thrill of political hope in the breasts of a good many people who want to get a separation from a Government which is always gadding about instead of looking after the home, and which leaves everything in a neglected condition. The remedy is to stop supplies. "Perhaps," the magistrate remarked, "that will bring her to her senses."

"WHAT are the Japanese going to do when Togo has worn his guns out?" was, writes a correspondent, an anxious query some few months ago among those who realised the short existence of big naval ordnance, and feated for the lack of repairing facilities in Japan, and her ability to replace these ponderous weapons. However smart the Japanese had been off the mark, their maintenance of the lead certainly seemed limited to the life of their gun-tubes. Well, continues the correspondent, Togo has got his new guns all mounted and ready for work at this moment; so all fears on that score may be set aside, and the Baltic fleet's expectation of meeting worn-out guns and used-up ships will be woefully disappointed. I have it on the best authority that before the war a large store of spare naval ordnance was obtained by the Japanese, and there is good ground for believing that they are now in possession of machinery and facilities for retubing the replaced weapons.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Reuter (Tokio) wires to-day that the Russians, fiercely assailed General Oku's left yesterday and made six counter attacks which were all successfully repulsed.

They were advancing at sunset to the seventh attack.

The Russian losses were heavy.

Baron Hayashi, who was interviewed in London to-day by Reuter, said it was not for Japan to judge if the time had come to discuss peace. That, he said, rests with the Tsar.

There was nothing to prevent continuous fighting through the winter.

The next point of real importance would be the taking of Tieling, and then there would be nothing to prevent the Japanese advance on Harbin.

Japan is placing large orders for Army winter clothing with the South of Scotland manufacturers.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the Japanese Army before Port Arthur in a despatch dated 11th instant says that the losses to the 31st July were 5,000 Japanese and 1,500 Russians.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the head-quarters estimate that 2,00,000 Russians with 950 guns and 26,000 Cavalry were engaged in the battle of Shabo.

Reuter with general Oku wires on the 15th instant, that it is believed the Russians intend to make a stand at the Hun River.

The Japanese propose to force an entrance into Mukden as soon as possible.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Lady Curzon has passed a quiet day to-day, and continues to progress, but is necessarily very weak.

SPANISH PRINCESS DEAD.

The death is announced of the Princess of Asturias in childbirth.

[The Princess of Asturias was the elder sister of the King of Spain, Princess Maria-de-las-Mercedes who was Queen of Spain until the birth of her brother Alfonso XIII. She was married in February 1901 to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta. She has had offspring Alfonso, born November 30th 1901, and Fernando Maria Alfonso, born February 28, 1903. Asturias is a Province of Spain conferred as a Principality on the heir apparent to the throne. The two sisters of the present King of Spain have both enjoyed the distinction. The younger sister Maria Teresa who was born in 1882 was Princess of Asturias while her elder sister was queen, and on the birth of King Alfonso, the queen sister became Princess of Asturias.]

THE HEADMASTER OF ETON.

Impending Resignation of Dr. Warre.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Doctor Warre, the headmaster at Eton, has intimated that he will resign at Midsummer next.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Englishman Defeats Yankel.

Joe Bowker (England) beat Frankie Neil (America), bantam weight for the championship of the world at the National Sporting Club last night in twenty rounds.

DISTINGUISHED ARTIST DEAD.

The death is announced of Charles Wellington Furse, the painter.

[Charles Wellington Furse, painter was born in 1868. He was the third son of the Ven. C. W. Furse, Archdeacon of Westminster and was educated at Haileybury College. He studied at the Slade School under Professor Legros and won the Slade Scholarship. He afterwards worked in Paris and was awarded the Munich Gold Medal. He was a member of the new English Art Club].

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 18.

The second match in the Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament was played this evening on the Gymkhana ground, the contending teams being the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders and the East Lancashires both of Poona. The advantage lay all along with the Highlanders who from the start pressed the matters, and Lieutenant Kennedy scored the first goal four minutes from the start. The ball lay mostly in the Lancashires' territory and nothing more was scored in the first half time. In the second half time, the Highlanders were again on the offensive and the Lancashires had as much as they could do to defend their goal. Stewart, the outside left, made one goal about ten minutes from re-starting and another a few minutes before the close of play. The Highlanders, accordingly, won by three goals to love Scores :—

A. and S. Highlanders ..... 3 Goals.
East Lancashires ..... nil.

THE TIBET MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

General Macdonald's report from Pharijong, dated yesterday, states that in the trying march from Tuna to Phari, one man died on the road, whilst seventy-three had to be carried on.

The withdrawal of the Tibet Mission escort is progressing rapidly. General Macdonald reports that the rear column arrived at Phari from Tuna on the afternoon of the 17th after encountering severe gale and snowstorm on Tangla lasting from 7-20 a.m. to 5 p.m. The long march of 13 miles under extremely trying circumstances told severely on the troops. All posts between Phari and Gyantse have now been withdrawn. A column was to march to Gyantse on the 18th unless much more snow fell.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOMALILAND.

The remainder of the 101st Grenadiers, 107th Pioneers and Mounted Infantry now in Somaliland will probably leave Berbera on the 15th November. It is probable that the troops, employed in Somaliland will receive the African general service medal with special clasps.

POSTINGS OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

The following re-posting of Cantonment Magistrates have been sanctioned :—Colonel Dennys on return from furlough to Allahabad.

Captain Vaughan from furlough to Rangoon.

Major Grant from furlough to Agra.

Colonel Taylor from furlough to Umballa.

Captain Bailey from Umballa to Sialkot.

Major Cowie from Sailkot to Rawal Pindi.

Colonel Crawley at present at Rangoon takes furlough.

INSPECTION OF CANTONMENTS.

The Inspecting Officer of the Cantonments visits the following stations in his first tour during the coming cold season. The order is that given below :—Jullandur, Amritsar, Meean Meer, Firozepore, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Umballa, Meerut, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Nowgong, Allahabad, Banares, Dinapore, Rangoon, (via Calcutta), Thayetmyo, Meiktila, Mandalay, Maymyo, Bhamo, Shwebo, Jubbulpore, (via Rangoon and Calcutta), Saugor, Chakrata, Bareilly, Ranikhet, Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Landour.

THE GOLD RESERVE FUND.

PROFIT FROM THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

The Government of India have decided with the concurrence of the Secretary of State that the profit on the coinage of rupees and the amount creditable on that account to gold reserve fund shall not in future be included in the revenue of the year and in expenditure chargeable to revenue. With effect from 1st April 1904 the net profit will be credited only under the head, deposits and advances, subsequent transactions relating to its remittance and investment being shewn as at present, in the same part of the accounts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Captain R. Anderson, 33rd Light Cavalry, is permanently transferred to the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant Lyons, 76th Punjabis, has resigned his appointment with the Somaliland local forces and returns to India.

Captain Barclay, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is granted six months' extension of tenure with the King's African Rifles.

A wing of the 48th Pioneers will be employed on the construction of Lansdowne-Doggada road during the winter, while a railway double company of the same Corps will be employed on Bareilly-Budaon railway.

A wing of the 12th Pioneers will be employed for about 2 months on the construction of roads in the Mirzapur district.

The transport Sicilia from Southampton brings drafts for the 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Black Watch and 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

A draft for the 1st Highland Light infantry is to join the battalion which embarks at Suez.

An extension to 31st March 1905 of the employment of Major J. M. C. Colvin, V.C., R. E, at Army head-quarters has been sanctioned.

The Chitral relieved troops left Drosh on their march to India on 17th instant, all well.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 18.

Major-General Richardson, G. O. C. Poona, from Poona.
Captain Gordon, A. D. C. to G. O. C. from Poona.
Captain Grace, 105th Mahratta L. I. from Ahmednagar.
Lieut Wright, I. M. S. from Agra.
Captain Young, I M S., form Tibet Mission.
Captain T. W. Lightfoot, 8th Rajpoots, from Barrackpore.
Major E. P. Scrilamore, R. S. Fusiliers, from England.
Captain G. G. Sexton, 1st Lancers, from England.
Lieut. C. R. Tidswell, the Royal Dragoons, from England.
Major R. T. Moore; Royal Artillery, from England
Lt.-Colonel W. J. A. Beatson, Royal Field, from England.
Captain A. E. Webb, Supply and Transport from England.
Captain Gwyn Thomas, 2nd Lancers, from England.
Lt. R. Hughes Hatley, Supply and Transport Corps, from England.
Major A. H. Hussey, R. H. A. from England.
Lieut. W. F. Parsons, R. H. A. from England.
2nd-Lieut. C. R. L. Fitzgerald, Northumberland Fusiliers from England.
Lieut. Hon. O. H. Stanley R. H. A, from England.
Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Henshaws, R. F. A. from England.
Captain G. Knowles, 2nd Lancers, from England
Lieut. A. Mellor, R. F. A. from England.
Lieut C. C. Armitage, R. F. A. from England
Lt.-Colonel N. E Phillips, 28th Punjabis from England
Lieu. P. E. Hardwick, Royal Dragoons, from England
Lieut. A C B Mackinnon, 9th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Lieut-Colonel F A Blyth, 10th Lancers, from England
Captain P O Hambro XV Hussars, from England.
Captain J. C. D. Pinney, 38th C I Horse, from England.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 18.

Colonel Mulloy, A. H. Quarters on duty to Simla.
Lieut-Col Wilson, R. A. M. C. on duty to Ferozpore.
Major Smith, D A. A. G. Lahore District to Dalhousie.
Major-General Pearson, Staff, to Ootacamund.
Lieut, Tobin, 128th Pioneers, to Quetta.
Lt.-Col, Sherard, 35 Jacob's Horse, to Jacobabad.
Captain Shairp, S. and T.Corps, on duty to Poona.
Major Cartwright, 31 J. Horse, to Deesa.
Captain Ruzzak, I. M. S. on duty to Coonoor.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO BIJAPUR.

LORD LAMINGTON reached Bijapur in the concluding days of his tour on Thursday last, and received addresses from the local Municipality, the District Local Board, and the Anjuman-i-Islam to each of which his Excellency replied.

MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

Lord Lamington, in reply to the Municipal address, said :—

Mr. President and members of the Bijapur Municipality,—In the first place I desire to thank you for the cordiality with which you have received me to-day, both outside and within this building as exemplified by the wording of the address you have just presented to me. It is not only a duty but a very great pleasure to come here and pay a visit to far-famed Bijapur and see something of its historical treasures. You make allusion to the scarcity of the rainfall, which at one time made it look as if we should not escape a famine. Our fears are, as you mention, happily relived in this direction, but I am glad to think you fully appreciate what Government have done in the past and the steps that Government had proposed taking in the event of famine again becoming a reality. You mention, what certainly is a matter that was new to me, the fact that Bijapur had been up till last year, free from plague, and I therefore am more glad to think that, when plague should again unhappily have visited you this season, the inhabitants have recognised the necessity of taking prompt action and the best means of freeing themselves from this pestilence by very largely evacuating the town and taking up their quarters outside. I think that shows great commonsense on their part. They have not been so familiar with plague in the past luckily, as other portions of India, but when it has come they have taken what is, as far as we can understand the question at the present time, the best means of meeting plague, by taking up their quarters in free and airy places. I earnestly hope that these precautions having been taken the epidemic will not be so severe as it might have been, but that you will find the timely action on your own part has been the best preventive measure to adopt.

You mention the fact that you require an improved supply of good water and you also mention the fact that the former Mahomedan rulers of this place had in their time taken every step for the introduction of a good supply by means of aqueducts to provide the inhabitants, then so many, in Bijapur with a plentiful and regular water supply. If you make your representation in the proper direction I have no doubt, Government will give that representation their full and earnest consideration. You mention the fact that one scheme has had to be abandoned owing to its great expense, but until you supply further figures and these figures have been inquired into I cannot say further on that matter. Anything you submit to Government on this matter will be considered, and if possible considered favourably. With regard to the establishment of a technical school I have at every place I have visited mentioned what is likely to be the policy of Government. Very likely the scheme that they will propose is that central technical schools shall be established in each division. At present there is a scheme, that has been adopted, that a central school should be erected at Karachi, but at Karachi a very considerable contribution has been promised towards the cost of the establishment of the school. Here you have formulated a scheme, and I have no doubt that the scheme which now, I understand, has gone to Government will be considered, and I daresay considered in such a way as to meet your wishes. (Applause.) It is the desire of Government to further technical education; they are fully alive to the importance of such education and therefore if your proposals are sound, I think it is very fair to assume that they will meet with a favourable response. But I cannot definitely say whether a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year is one that can come within the scope of Government provisions.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I may say the same in respect to the establishment of a school for girls. No doubt, here again Government are very anxious indeed to promote female education and we may feel sure that if it is practicable Government will meet your wishes in this direction. But the funds to be given as grants-in-aid for the erection of girls' schools are already pledged for this year. Very large provision, amounting to a lakh and a half, has been made by Government solely for the purpose of building schools. But this lakh and a half has been already pledged, and I should recommend you to press upon the Director of Public Instruction, perhaps unofficially, your wish to see your proposals carried out, and it may be that there will be money left over by which it will be possible for him to meet your needs.

Finally you bring to my notice a desire that the Municipality should have allotted them certain building sites that now belong to Government. I am afraid I cannot give you a very hopeful response. You state that you are quite willing to pay the cost of survey. That survey I think was undertaken by Government in 1884, and it is hardly likely that now Government would consider that a survey undertaken at that time would justify them in handing over these sites. I am therefore very doubtful whether Government will support your proposals. The final decision would depend on the Government of India, but I do not think, in view of what I have said and in view of the past practice of the Government of India it is very likely a response will be made that the general public shall be deprived of certain valuable building sites for the benefit of the Municipality alone. In conclusion I acknowledge with great pleasure your assurance of loyalty to his Majesty King Edward VII. I am pleased to think that here as elsewhere you recognise the advantages and benefits of living under his rule, and in a communication I shall shortly make to the Secretary of State I shall mention the fact that you desire to demonstrate your own feelings of loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of his Majesty the King-Emperor. I now beg to thank you very cordially for your address, and also I am glad to think I am put in possession of the subjects interesting to you and the Municipality and anything that you may in future bring to my notice you may be sure I shall pay attention to and try to agree with your wishes. I beg to thank you for the address and also for the very handsome and simply engraved casket in which it is enclosed. (Loud applause.)

THE GOVERNOR ON AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS.

The Governor in reply to the address from the District Local Board said : Mr. President and members of the District Local Board of Bijapur.—Like your neighbours in the town of Bijapur you set forth your declarations of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and I assure you I welcome these declarations. You also like the previous address, referred to the havoc that has been caused by famine and here again you also give expression to feelings of satisfaction at what Government have done in the past towards meeting the distressing circumstances of successive famines. I see you state the fact that there has been a of disasters here that never before occurred in the history of this country. I may be wrong, but I should have thought that was rather an exaggeration. In the history of this presidency there were some visitations towards the beginning of the last century than at the end of it. I should like to mention that because it must not be assumed that famine is an infrequent visitor here in the Karnatak and the Deccan. As I believe one good year in three is all that is expected by the ryot and it does not do to build up hopes every year of having a bountiful rainfall because experience has shown that is not to be expected. As I understand from your Collector, there is really no prospect of famine this year even if there is shortage of crops, but you have had proofs of what Government have done to mitigate as far as possible such a calamity if it occurred.

As regards the Government taking over the care of some roads that have been recently constructed. I think it is a reasonable request to see whether the roads should not be reclassified. I understand in particular there is one very important road, or what might be an important road, coming from the north in a south-southeasterly direction. That is a road that it might possibly be considered should be treated as a provincial road. I am not able to say anything definite on this question, but I think it is one that is deserving of inquiry by the Public Works Department under Government. Out of a total revenue of some Rs. 88 000 I believe you spend not less than Rs. 60 000 in the upkeep of roads. As you may be aware Government hand over to the different divisions the sum of Rs. 30,000 a year and I think the southern division had last year Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 4,000 were allotted to Bijapur district. I do not think therefore that Bijapur district has been treated illiberally. These sums are given out, or should be given out on the understanding that the local authority either by means of a cess or by subscriptions contribute double the amount given by Government. I do not know whether it would be possible for Government to increase their supply but it evidently rests very much upon each locality to see how much they can do for themselves to enable them to secure from Government a more liberal provision; you must realise how the desire for improvement of the water supply is almost universal throughout every village and town in the Presidency and therefore it is very difficult for Government to single out any one district or locality and they must proceed on general lines and on principles that are clearly laid down.

REMISSION OF ADVANCES.

The question of the remission of the tagai advances is one of considerable complexity and Government have already, I think, in 1901 remitted a lakh and a half of such advances, advances made under the Agricultural Loan's Act. Whether it is possible for Government to do more I cannot say at the present moment, but Mr Bomanji has sent in a further representation to Government inviting a remission of Rs 43,000. Whether that representation will be conceded I cannot say; it necessarily requires careful consideration. And it must be remembered in respect of these tagai advances that they have been made as a definite contract between Government and individuals and individuals must realise that they ought to the utmost of their ability to fulfil their obligation of repayment of such advances. In some cases unluckily no doubt it is almost impossible for them to do so, but there are cases in which people have had the benefit of these advances and try to avoid repayments. That, it should be understood, is a breach of contract and every man should as a matter of honour, try to make good what Government has given him in the past I think now I have gone through all the various points that have been brought to my notice by the District Local Board. I am very pleased to have met the members on this occasion, and to think that they have made it their business to come into Bijapur and to bring to my notice their various wants and requirements. I only regret I shall not have time to go into the district outside the town itself on this visit. But I hope I shall have an opportunity on a future occasion of visiting the country that lies outside its capital (Loud applause.)

His Excellency after replying to the addres from the Mahomedan community visited various institutions in the locality.

DUSSERA RACES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 18.

A nice programme was got up by the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Cecil Gray for the public this afternoon to enjoy the Dussera holiday. Two specials came from Bombay and the attendance was as usual. The afternoon was rather very warm, and during the evening it was also close. In the Bedouin handicap Narunji won the race, but owing to his crossing Sandow who was coming forcibly and had to pull, the race was given to him, and Narunjee was disqualified. The following are the details :—

The New Lilliput Handicap—Winner Rs 200 second Rs 100; third Rs 50 (A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1902—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 6st 11lb ..... Kamad 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zariff 9st 4lbs CB Mahomed 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 8st 10lbs ..Robinson 3
Mr A W P's g a h Random 8st 3lbs 0
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 0
Messrs P Framjee and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior 7st 4lbs 0
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 7st. 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Young Shahin 6st 9lbs..... 0

Betting : Twos on Swazi ; threes Shattin, Random, and Zuriff.

Dilerjung won by a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min, 24 2-5secs.

The Rose Hill Plate—Winner Rs 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs 50 A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 7st 2lbs ..... Malcom 1
Mr Gaikwad's ch aus m Flos Pomona 8st 4lbs ... Robinson 2
Mr Finch's b aus m La France 6st 13lbs ..... Bennett 3
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 10st 3lbs 0
Captain Bayford's b aus m Rosie Ball 6st 3lbs 0

Betting 4 to 6 Pingpong ; threes Lafrance, fours Olga, sixes Rosie Ball.

This was a tight Race and was won by a neck ; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min, 45 4-5secs.

The Bedouin Handicap—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs 100 ; third Rs 50 A Handicap for Arabs—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 8st 12lbs..... Robinson 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 8st 5lbs ..... Hercro 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st 11lbs CB Mahomed 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Gallant 9st 10lbs 0
Mr F M Gerjia's b a h Narunjee 8st 6lbs 0
Messrs G K and D a h Adonis 7st 12lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien 7st 11lbs 0
Mr Mac'allum and C pt Darley's ch a h Selpmc 7st 10lbs 0
Messrs G K and D's b a h Bendigo 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 7st 3lbs 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 8st 12lbs 0
Mr Abdulla Shamman's g a h Tue Emperor 8st 8lbs.... 0

Betting 5 to 2 Narunjee, fours Sandow and Sky Lark ; sixes Bendigo, eights St. Gatien, tens Connaught and long odds the rest. Won by one length, 1 1/2 lengths between second and third. Time 2mins 25secs.

The Dussera Plate—Winner Rs 200; 2nd Rs 100; 3rd Rs 50 A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs 1,500 or over since 1st April 1902—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr T L Roberts' or aus g Inspanell 9a 11b..... Morrison 1
Mr Lakshmi Kantmaj Urs' b aus g Sun 8st 8lbs ..... Thompson 2
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick 3a 7 8s..... Robinson 3
Aga S Shah's br aus m Sunover 8st 4lbs..... 0
Messrs G K and D's h a h Overture 7st 3lbs 0
Mr A W P's ch aus m Fitzeros 7st..... 0

Betting twos Prestwick and Overture ; fours Dumbell and Gun ; sixes Fitzeros. Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length separated second and third. Time—1min. 32 2-5secs.

The Arab Pony Consolation Plate—Winners Rs 200; second Rs 100; third Rs 50 A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won race value Rs 150 or over since 1st April 1904—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr F M Gazdar's br a h Kour Sahib 8st 3lbs ... Robinson 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Salutation 8st 6lbs ..... Ames 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 8st 10lbs ..... Kamad 3
Messrs M's and G H Noormahomed's b a h Emerald 8st 3lbs 0
Mr Ibrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 8st 0
Mr A W P's g a h Storm of Love 8st 3lbs 0
Mr G H Gibson's ch a h Coronet 8st 3lbs 0
Mr M T Saroff's g a h Baktavar 8st 6lbs 0
Mr Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 7st 13lbs 0
Mr Mahadajee Ibrahim's br a h Hosumna 7st 11lbs ... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Hidalgo 8st 8lbs 0
Mr Martin A Nanjee's b a h Malabar 7st 8lbs 0
Mr J Antonio's b a h Sailor 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Ibrahim's g a h Gendarme 8st 6lbs 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's ch a h Nasee 7st 5lbs 0
Mr Mujeed bin Jarjee's b a h Sagoon 8st 0

Batting tows Kour Saheb, fours Falsestart, Pirdosi and Nasser ; sixes Turn of Luck, Farewell and Bakatawar, and long odds the rest. Won by half a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1min. 10secs.

Amateur Welter Plate—Winner Rs 200; second Rs 100; third Rs 50 A Welter Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-1 and under (Classes as per Special General Conditions) —Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Edwards's g a h Kadbanu 9st 7lbs ..... Owner 1
Mr Anderson's g a h Surmast ... Capt Hopwood 2
Major Englands's ch a h Rocket 8st 7lbs ..... Stewart 3
Capt Bayford's g a h Avenger 12st 12lbs 0
Captain Bayford's g a h Bordeaux 11st 2lbs 0
Major Edwards's g a h Gridiron 11st 0
Captain Tweedie's b a h Playful 9st 9lbs 0
Lieut Worthington's b a h Playful 8st 9lbs 0
Mr Fox's b a h Sphinx 8st 8lbs 0
Mr Bennett's ch a h Selim 8st 4lbs 0

Betting threes Kazban, Erhan, and Rocket ; fours Ludhiana ; fives Surhan and Salim, and long odds the rest. Won by half a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 12secs.

The New Sailing Plate—Winner Rs 200; second Rs 100; third Rs 50 A Sailing race for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903, which have not won race value Rs 150 or over 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500 (not landing allowance)—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie 7st 12lbs..... Murphy 1
Mr Foos's g a h Bahar 7st 6lbs..... Kamad 2
Mr Nassar Abdulla's b a h Shirzee 8st 11lbs..... Bennett 3
Mr Fleck's b a h Arab Maid 7st 12lbs 0
Mr A W P's b a g Shahar 7st 12lbs 0
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Mitre 7st 6lbs 0
Mr T Kandali's b a h Splendour 7st 3lbs 0
Mr A S O mer's g a h Defiance 7st 3lbs 0
Mr Peel's g a h Grey Ghost 7st 3lbs..... 0
Mr G H's Mahomed and A A Salih's g a h Redlips 7st 3lbs 0
Mr Arun A E sayee's b a h Black Prince 6st 11lbs..... 0
Messrs A M A nar and Darash w's c a h Short Price 6st 11lbs..... 0

The betting 5 to 2 against Redlips ; fives Bahar and Grey Ghost ; sixes Shiroz and Defiance, and long odds the rest. Won by 3/4 lengths ; 1/2 length between second and third. Time 55 seconds.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 18.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, Acting Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Thomson, arrived in Madras this morning by a special train from Ootacamund. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Fife, acting Military Secretary, Mr. Wynch, I. C. S, Private Secretary, Captains Kennard, Ballantyn, Gillespie, Aides-de-Camp. Their Excellencies drove to Government House, Guindy. The arrival was private.

THE STOWAGE OF CARGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in the papers an advertisement announcing that a Special General Meeting, of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is to be held, this afternoon, when, among other things, it will be proposed to rescind the Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held, on the 17th February last, in respect of the stowage of cargo in the poop, peaks etc., of a steamer. I wonder what could have prompted the Chamber to bring forward such a proposal in connection with a Resolution which has been the means of doing away with the friction and unpleasantness which the question of the loading of the spaces referred to, has given rise to in the past between steamer Agents and Charterers on the one hand and Charterers and shippers on the other The Resolution was arrived at after mature consideration by a Committee of experts to whom the question was referred, and unless the mover of the proposal is able to elucidate to the satisfaction of the members that the adoption of the Resolution was illegal or "ultra vires," or that it has failed to serve the object for which it was intended, it is to be sincerely hoped that the members, especially such as are interested in shipping business will not only decline to vote in favour of the proposal, but that they will insist upon the retention of the Resolution of 17th February last.

To recapitulate briefly the different phases through which the much vexed question of the loading of the poop, peaks, etc., has passed, there was a time when neither steamer Agents nor Charterers so much as referred to these spaces, and they were never loaded. Latterly however, some of the captains having required charterers to stow cargo in such spaces, the latter although maintaining that they were unsuitable for carrying cargo in, often supplied the requisite quantity but at concession rates which were considerably lower than the rates stipulated for in charter parties, and this state of affairs continued until 1898 when the owners of the s.s. Kassala insisted upon charterers loading cargo in the bridge space, poop and peaks of the steamer at the full charter party rate, which the charterers declined to do, and the matter was taken to Court. The case was decided by the late Mr. Justice Strachey, who after going carefully into the evidence submitted both for the plaintiffs and defendants, held that the peaks of the steamer were not suitable places for the carriage of cargo, but that the bridge and poop spaces were perfectly safe and suitable for carrying cargo and consequently that they were spaces which a charterer was bound to load under a charter party providing for the loading of a full and complete cargo, but that the fore-peak and after-peak were not such spaces as a charterer was bound to load against his will. The alleyways in the vessel were also treated as part of the bridge space. It may be mentioned in passing that the reasons given by the Court for arriving at the conclusion against a charterer being bound to load the peaks did not commend themselves to the mercantile community, because speaking generally it came merely to this that the Court held, that they were places, which a charterer was not bound to load because the practice in Bombay as proved before the Court appeared to the Court to be that, although when the market rate was in favour of the charterer, these spaces were invariably loaded, yet when the market rate was the other way charterers invariably obtained concessions for loading these spaces. It was however once for all established that the bridge and poop spaces were proper cargo spaces and since this decision charterers loaded them without demur, unless of course the ventilation thereof was insufficient or the doors were not water tight ; they however declined to load the peaks and as this refusal caused steamer Agents considerable trouble and worry, Mr. Dick of Messrs. Graham and Co., suggested to the Chamber that a ruling might be laid down as to the liability of charterers to load cargo in chartered vessels in the peaks and bridge houses. The Committee of the Chamber might have said that the matter was not one in which they could intervene, leaving it to each owner when chartering his vessel to protect his own interests by inserting suitable provisions in the charter party, and nobody would have had anything to say against their attitude. The Chamber how ver professes to have for its object, among other things, "the obtaining of the removal as far as possible of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body or the mercantile interests in general, and the receiving of and deciding references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance and by this and such other means assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business," and as such it was only natural that they should intervene and try to remove the cause which formed the backbone of so much contention After mature deliberation : they adopted the following resolution "In case of vessels holding a certificate from Lloyd's Surveyor or other recognised Marine Surveyor that the peaks, poop, bridge-deck, shelter-deck and (for) awning deck of such vessels (is) are fit to carry dry and perishable cargo, without damage to the description of cargo they may have to ship, and provided always that at the time of chartering or of the issue of shipping order, as the case may be, no express arrangement has been made to the effect that cargo is not to be stowed in such spaces, such spaces shall be regarded as part of the ordinary stowing space of the vessel, and charterers under a charter party and (or) shippers under a shipping order shall be bound to supply cargo to load in such spaces, and owners shall be bound to place such spaces at the disposal of charterers and (or) shippers for the stowage of cargo therein, and freight in respect of cargo so stowed shall, unless otherwise specially arranged between the contracting parties, be payable at the full ordinary rate contracted for under the charter or shipping order as the case may be." This Resolution adopted by the Chamber, on 17 February last, was hailed with pleasure by all connected with the shipping trade, and there is no gainsaying the fact that it has worked admirably well and has practically put a stop to all squabbles between charterers and steamer agents. On the face of these excellent results it is supervising that the Chamber should now propose to do away with the above Resolution It is said that this is due to the Bombay Underwriters' Association having served on the Chamber a notice of dissent from the Resolution, the Underwriters' contention being that the said Resolution "will have the effect of modifying the legal obligation under an Insurance policy" "to ship in spaces legally recognised as under deck" and that unless there are express stipulations in the policy to the contrary, the policy covers only cargo shipped under deck". If this is all that the Underwriters have to urge against the Chamber Resolution, I fear it won't hold water. The duty to stow cargo under deck is as is well-known, deemed a condition of every Bill of Lading and Insurance Policy whether expressed or not, unless there are express stipulations to the contrary in the contract. Mr. Justice Strachey held that the bridge and poop spaces of the s.s. Kassala were fit and proper spaces to stow cargo in and charterers were bound to load them at full charter rates, and the question now arises wh ther these and other spaces by reason of their construction are not to be treated as "under deck", and whether cargo stowed in them is not entitled to the same privileges in respect of insurance as "under deck" cargo ; in other words, whether Underwriters are not legally bound to recognise such spaces as "under deck" and to treat cargo loaded in such spaces as ordinary "under deck" cargo. If the Underwriters can satisfactorily establish that there is no such legal obligation binding upon them, well and good, if not, the Chamber Resolution of 17th February had better be retained as it stands at present.—Yours, etc.

SHIPPING.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

An advertisement in another column announces that Chatre's well known Indian circus will shortly revisit Bombay. The circus since its last appearance in the city has had a very successful tour lasting three years and embracing the Straits Settlements, China, Java, the Philippines and the United States. Many new features are promised for the season in Bombay.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS.

CUB-HUNTING NOTES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE Association champions are preserving their title as champions. Preston, Blackburn, and Newcastle have all gone down in a single day, and now only Sheffield Wednesday, gloriously victorious over Aston Villa, have an untarnished record—a remarkable proof indeed of the general equality of the sides. Only one team has yet played as many as half a dozen matches, and yet all but one have been beaten. Sheffield Wednesday preserved their record on Saturday only by an almost superhuman effort. At half-time they left the field against the villa at Owlerton two goals behind. Despair was on every Sheffield face, and the situation was such that the players themselves must have begun to taste the bitterness of defeat.

But if there was not much hope there was no faintness of heart in the ranks. The struggle was renewed as desperately as if the scores were equal, and Fortune again favoured the brave. In about a quarter of an hour equal the scores were, and at the end of half an hour Sheffield had the lead. The lead was kept, and Sheffield won a victory which ranks among the most heroic performances in League history. For the Villa defence is stout still, and to gain three goals against it in forty-five minutes is a dazzling success. But what one admires most is the defensive strength which could keep the brilliant Villa forwards from scoring a single goal in that time when they began with victory almost assured and with a chance of covering themselves with glory by a victory of the most decisive kind. The Villa, it must be remembered, are wont to be irresistible when they once feel themselves on a winning course.

The malden victory gained by Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday in the first Division of the Football League proved that they are a fine side and quite capable of holding their own with the best teams in the League. The failure during their first three engagements gave some critics the idea that the Arsenal had got into a class a little too hot for them, but their game with the Wolverhampton Wanderers at Plumstead altogether disproved these views. The "Gunners" fully deserved their victory, and now they have opened their account the opinion is general that they will always prove a difficult side to beat. Having won three and drawn one of their first four games, Preston North End journeyed to Everton with every confidence of success. The North Enders, however, had to put up with their first defeat by a single goal. The losers did not show quite the same form as had characterised their play in their previous games, and Everton deserved their success. This defeat has reduced the Preston club to second place in the table, the leadership now being held by last year's champions, Sheffield Wednesday, whose game with Aston Villa at Sheffield ran a rather curious course. The villans had the satisfaction of scoring twice before the interval, changing ends with a lead of two goals, so that there seemed to be a big chance of the Wednesday loosing their first match of the season. However, the Sheffielders played with great dash in the second half, and succeeded in maintaining their unbeaten record, eventually winning by three goals to two.

A result that occasioned a good deal of surprise was the defeat of the Blackburn Rovers by Notts Forest by no fewer than five goals to two. Previous to Saturday the Rovers had placed six points to their credit in three games without having a goal registered against them, so that to have their goal penetrated five times in one afternoon, by a side they expected to beat, came as a big shock to the players and to their supporters alike. Without Meredith and Burgess Manchester City were naturally somewhat weakened in their game with Sheffield United at Manchester. They narrowly escaped defeat, for although the match was eventually left drawn at "one all," the game had nearly run its full course when the Citizens obtained their point. The two clubs reduced from the First Division—Liverpool and West Bromwich Albion—have not been long in proving that their proper place is somewhere near the top of the table. The Albion were in rare scoring mood at West Bromwich, for they put on no fewer than half a dozen points against the Doncaster Rovers. Lincoln City, although they were at home, found Liverpool too much for them, the latter scoring twice. Grimsby Town went to Bolton to meet the Wanderers with an undefeated goal record, but they came away thoroughly beaten by four goals to one. Now only Bury are without a victory. It is an unwelcome distinction, but there were signs in Bury's game on Saturday that forbade their friends to despair. So strong a side as Sunderland had to exert all their art and all their energy to gain the day even on their own territory. The Bury defence was magnificent when, towards the end, Sunderland made terrific attempts to place victory beyond doubt.

In the Northern Union four Yorkshire clubs created surprise on Saturday by beating Lancashire rivals, but, on the other hand, the two Lancashire clubs that were expected to triumph over Yorkshiremen did so in unmistakable fashion. The thirteen points victory of Warrington over the powerful Bradford team was a quite famous achievement, and Wigan had cause for high glee over the result of their match with Batley. It was only a victory by three points, but than Batley are so well worth beating, even though this year's side is a rather poor one.

There was some fine scoring at St. Andrews on Wednesday, when the autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club was held. The entry was a large one and among the competitors were [illegible] Bal

altered so as to read as follows:—"That any competitor who is 15 strokes behind the leading score at the end of the second round of the Open Championship be compulsorily retired, but should there not be 32 professionals within this limit then the first 32 professionals may compete." The recommendation was unanimously approved. The resolution of the Rules of Golf Committee to alter Rules 14 and 15 was submitted for approval and adopted as follows:—Rule 14.—(1) If a ball lie, or be lost in water, or in casual water in a hazard, a ball may be dropped in or as far behind the hazard as the player may please under penalty of one stroke; but if it be impossible from want of space in which to play, or, from any other cause, to drop the ball behind the hazard, the player may drop a ball at the side of the hazard as near as possible to where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole, under penalty of one stroke. (2) If a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green or interfere with the player's stance, the player may drop a ball without penalty within two club lengths from the margin directly behind the place where the ball lay or from the margin nearest to the place where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole. If the ball when dropped roll into the water, or rest so that the water interfere with the player's stance, it may be redropped without penalty as near to the margin as the nature of the ground permits, but not nearer to the hole. (3) In dropping a ball behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, the player shall keep that spot, or, in the case of water, the spot at which the ball entered, in a line between himself and the whole. Wherever it is impossible to drop a ball as prescribed in sections 1 and 2, it shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer to the hole. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole. Rule 15.—A ball shall be dropped in the following manner:—The player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect, and drop the ball behind him from his head. If the ball when dropped touch the player he shall incur no penalty, and if it roll into a hazard it may be redropped without penalty. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole.

As a wind up to a very successful season, a handicap tournament was held at the Rugby Polo Club this week for four prizes presented by Mr. F. J. Mackey, of Beauchamp Hall, Leamington, who was himself included in one of the five competing teams. The handicapping was very well done, and so evenly were the teams matched, that three out of the four games were in doubt all through. In the opening tie on Monday A Team (Mr. R. H. Farmer, Captain W. H. Lambton, Mr. F. J. Mackey, and Mr. C. D. Miller) beat C Team (Mr. J. Pearse, Comte J. de Madre, Mr. W. Balding, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Ranton) by six goals to two. The next two games were splendidly contested each being only won by the narrow margin of one goal. First B. Team consisting of Mr. W. V. Beaty, Mr. D. W. Godfree, Major A. M. Pirie, and Captain C. de Crespigny, beat E. Team, composed of Mr. G. N. Reynolds and Captains G. J. Fitzgerald, E. D. Miller and S. F. Gosling, by three goals to two. At the end of the third period, when the score was two all, Captain Miller retired hurt, and was replaced in the last chukker by his brother, Mr. C. D. Miller. The semi-final was also a fine struggle, and it was only after extra time had been played that B Team defeated D Team (Messrs. H. and J. Drage, C. Adamthwaite, and F. Bellville) by four goals to three. Despite the fact that the full six periods were played in the final, A Team were unable to score at all, the very low total of two goals hit by B Team enabling them to ride off winners of the last tournament of the season. Polo at the Crystal Palace continues to attract many enthusiasts, and with the ground in splendid condition and ponies fresh, it would seem as if the extension of the season at Sydenham was heartily welcome to a number of players. Yesterday a well-contested game took place between the London Polo Club and the Wanderers. The final score of five goals to four in favour of the home team is a fair indication of the play. The teams were:—London—Mr. Avery, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hulke; Wanderers—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Grey, Major Jones, and Colonel Grainger.

Twelve months ago the late harvest considerably interfered with the progress of cub hunting, but this year farming operations have been as forward as they were backward last year, and in most parts of the kingdom hounds have been able to get among the cubs without any irksome delay. Just about two months—or ten and eleven weeks with those packs which have plenty of woodland at their command—are usually devoted to the preliminary work. During that time the number of foxes has to be sensibly reduced, and their instruction, no less than that of the hounds, in what will be required of them during the regular season, has to be given as completely as possible before the end of October. To those who love hunting really for hunting's sake, few things are more interesting than to watch the work of hounds in the early mornings of cub-hunting. There is always the chance of a burst in the open; but even if fifteen or twenty minutes' hard riding—and often dangerous riding when the country rides so blind as at the present time—do not happen to mark the morning, the keen observer obtains ample compensation in the sight of hounds hustling the young foxes, and an occasional glimpse of a straight-necked old hand silently stealing away from the covert wherein he has remained undisturbed throughout the summer, but which he knows now from past experience, has become much too hot to hold him. Most interesting of all, perhaps, it is to note the behaviour of the young hounds on their first hunting morning. The huntsman rides his horse towards the chosen covert, and with an exhilarating cry cheers on his horse pack to the draw. The old hounds need no further encouragement. Away they dash over the fence, and through the undergrowth, and instantly begin snuffling around in business-like fashion. The young hounds seem to ask, What does it all mean? Some scamper along with the old hounds into covert, and appear hugely to enjoy this new game. Other less enterprising youngsters hang around the huntsman's horse as if sorely perplexed. These hounds the judicious huntsman does not dream of scolding for their seeming lack of ardour, for they quickly learn what they are on the scene for.

SURGERY EXTRAORDINARY.

DR. STEPHEN SMITH'S new treatment, by which astigmatism and other defects of the eye are said to be curable, recalls an amazing operation which was performed in Dublin a few years ago with the object of saving an ex-soldier's eyesight. The left eyelid of Ryan, at the man was named, had been partly cut away, owing to disease but the remaining portion curled in on the eyeball, and irritated it to such an extent that the man was speedily becoming blind. The oculists decided to try to attach a pig's eyelid to that of the soldier, and in order that the eyelid might be taken from a pig just killed the delicate operation was performed in a bacon factory. As the blood was pouring from the throat of a dying porker the eyelid was cut off by a neat-handed surgeon washed in antiseptic solution, and rapidly attached by six stitches to the remaining portion of Ryan's eyelid, which had been "cut to fit." No chloroform was administered to the patient, but cocaine was poured into the eye while the operation lasted.

THE eight page illustrated article, "Two Years Among Cannibals," published as a supplement to the latest "Illustrated London News," to hand is the latest manifestation of the energy and intrepidity of one of our most experienced travellers, Mr. E. A. Pratt, one of whose journeys across China won for him the Gill memorial of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Pratt has travelled not only in China and Tibet, but in Venezuela, Colombia, and along the Amazon; and has recorded his tours across China in a valuable book. He is a man of fine physique, capable (as has often been severely tested) of great endurance; and his latest journey, involving a two years' residence among the cannibals of New Guinea, brought out all his powers. He was accompanied in it by his son, Mr. Harry Pratt, a lad of fourteen, who shared all the difficulties of the enterprise with a spirit worthy of his father; and portraits of the two appear on page two of the Supplement. The Supplement is graphically written, and beautifully illustrated by drawings by Mr. S. Begg, made from photographs taken by the travellers, and makes an interesting contribution to our scanty knowledge of the part of the world dealt with.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop of the United Provinces for 1904, states:—Rain was almost continuous from early in July till the last week of August, when fine weather set in. The falls in September, were scanty but seasonable, and were generally sufficient for the cotton crop. In Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand the crop is reported to be in good condition and is expected to yield almost, if not quite, the full normal outturn; but in Allahabad the injury caused by excessive rain has been serious, and the crop will hardly yield more than 50 per cent. of the normal. In the remaining tracts where the cotton-area is relatively insignificant the outturn is at present estimated at 80 per cent.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1904-05, states:—The favorable prospects of the sugarcane crop noticed in the first forecast continue. The period of incessant rain lasted till the end of August when fine weather set in. The falls in the second and third weeks of September were sufficient in the greater part of the province except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions: in these two divisions the cane crop is at present estimated at 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the province the crop is reported to be healthy and promising and a full normal outturn is anticipated.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

The second forecast of the til crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh of 1904, states:—According to the reports received from the selected landholders the area sown with til this year is likely to fall short of the last year's area by about 30 per cent. The whole of the decrease has occurred in Bundelkhand where more than three-fourths of the total area of the province under this crop is grown, and where the excess of rain interfered with sowings. In the remaining tracts the acreage under til is reported to be the same as last year. The rain was continuous from the second week of July till the last week of August when fine weather set in. The falls in September were generally scanty, but outside Bundelkhand the til crop is reported to be in fair condition everywhere, varying from 75 to 95 per cent. of the normal. In Bundelkhand the crop has suffered from drought in September, and the yield is at present estimated at 50 to 60 per cent. on a much reduced area.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The second forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, which out of 28 districts 22 are dealt with, states:—Further sowings were expected, and these have been made over a considerable area in Hissar and Gurdaspur. There are, however, marked reductions in the revised estimates for Ferozepore, Montgomery and Jhang. The result is that the present forecast places the sesamum crop at 160,400 acres only, as compared with 153,300 acres in the first forecast. This is much below the ascertained area of 244,400 acres in 1903. The season has been unfavourable in the Central Punjab where this crop is chiefly grown. Prospects are good in the South-Eastern Punjab, but the unirrigated area in the Central Punjab is suffering from want of rain.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugar cane crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, in which fourteen districts are dealt with states:—The total area under sugarcane is now estimated at 311,100 acres as against 312,100 acres in the first forecast and 322,400 acres finally ascertained last year. Variations in the revised estimates are slight, and call for no remark. The crop is in good condition except in Lahore, Gujrat and Sialkot, where it is only fair owing to deficient rainfall.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, is as under:—The area under cotton is now placed at 1,174,200 acres, the first forecast being 1,179,600 acres. Decreases in Montgomery, Lyallpur and Multan are partly counterbalanced by higher estimates in Delhi and Rohtak. The monsoon has been fair to good in the Eastern Punjab and the submontane districts. Elsewhere the season has been unsatisfactory. Unirrigated cotton is grown mainly in the Eastern Punjab where it is well reported on. In the Central and Western Punjab the unirrigated crop will be poor. Irrigated cotton is up to the average in all districts.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The first forecast of the indigo crop in the Punjab the year 1904, in which four districts are dealt with states:—The area under indigo is so insignificant in Hissar, Gurgaon and Karnal that, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, no forecast have been called for from these districts. The present for east deals only with Rohtak, Multan-Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In these four districts the estimated area under indigo is 73,90 acres. The area finally ascertained in 1903 was 74,200 acres. There is an increase of 28 per cent in the Multan District due to the timely flowing of some of the inundation canals. On the other hand insufficiency of cana-water accounts for contractions in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. A falling off of 47 per cent in Rohtak is ascribed to the slackness of the demand for indigo. The crop is in good condition.

A TEMPLE OF HYGIENE.

INTERESTING ADDITION TO LONDON'S EXHIBITIONS.

THE study of hygiene and dietetics has developed with such amazing rapidity of late years that a demand for a permanent exposition, representing every branch of personal and domestic hygiene, has been strenuously advocated by many leading members of the medical profession. The result has been the formation at the Institute of Hygiene, Devonshire-street, Harley street, of an exhibition which promises to have considerable educational value.

The premises of the institute are admirably situated and the excellently arranged cases on the ground floor are allocated to food products and general exhibits, while a medical section, open to medical men only, and devoted to drugs, surgical instruments, and medical accessories, occupies the end furthermost from the main entrance. The upper floor is reserved for ladies and children's requirements; and adjoining is a department representing domestic hygiene for the exhibition of culinary and cooking utensils and specialities for securing health in the home. The lower floor is stocked with sanitary and electrical appliances, invalid furniture, apparatus for physical exercises, and exhibits of a similar character.

EXHIBITION'S VALUE TO MEDICAL MEN.

Such a collection of exhibits will, it is believed supply medical practitioners with opportunities of acquiring authoritative information upon new products and appliances, and afford them a means of keeping in touch with the advances in all that appertains to personal and domestic hygiene, while to the public it should prove of exceeding value.

The exhibition is controlled by medical experts and the merits of every exhibit is inquired into by an examining board before it can be shown. Manufactures of really genuine products have not objected to this censorship, and the cases contain only such foods and appliances as may be recommended as used by medical men or the public. Novelties and improvements of hygienic interest or value are intended to be a specialand attractive feature. These will be gathered from all available sources and efforts to induce a sustained interest in the exhibition will be actively maintained.

Leading specialists and practitioners have cordially acknowledged the advantage of having a display of hygienic products centralised under one roof, and this, together with the fact that the exhibition will be free and open to the public guarantees the success of the latest addition to London's permanent educational institution.

TALMA, the great tragedian, whose statue has just been unveiled at the village of Poix, in the Department of the Nord, France had, writes our Paris correspondent, six characteristic gestures and no more: raising his girdle, rubbing his hands, crossing his arms, pressing his forehead, raising his eyes to heaven, and trembling his leg while bending it. So meagre a stock of stage tricks would hardly suffice for the modern French actor—at all events not for M. Mounet-Sully, the doyen of the Comedie Francaise, and the Irving of the French theatre. What would happen to the drama if no one could tear his hair?

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England

THE RAILWAY ROUND LAKE BAIKAL.

A "TIMES'" correspondent writes:—Lake Baikal has hitherto made a very troublesome break in the continuity of the great Siberian railway. This large sheet of water, one of the biggest lakes in the world, has had to be traversed by various means, according to the season of the year; by steam ferry, icebreaker, and when the ice was strong enough, by carriage; and finally, since the outbreak of war, by a railway laid on the ice. This line, round the lake has been under contemplation from the outset, but the natural conditions of the country through which it had to pass offered a multitude of obstacles to the engineers, and several distinct plans have been under consideration. This should be taken as only applying to the section as far as Kultuk, beyond which place the direction of the line was decided upon as early as 1899, whilst the former section could not be taken in hand till 1901. The railway was not expected to be ready before the beginning of next year, but the work has progressed so fast since the beginning of the war that it is now practically complete. Although water supply and the full complement of sidings allow of 14 trains per day in each direction, it was proposed to run only seven trains a day in each direction and to use the ferry, the arrangements for which have been improved, as a kind of auxiliary and reserve.

The line eventually chosen is the one proceeding from the station called Baikal to Kultuk and from thence to what is now the town of Myssowek along the shore of Lake Baikal. Proposals were made in favour of an alternative line passing over the elevated country between Irkutsk and Kultuk which at places rises more than 2,000ft. above the level of Lake Baikal, which is again some 2,000ft. above the sea. Among the reasons why this plan was discarded were the heavy gradients, in some places over 17 per cent.; and the unfavourable quality of the rock. The total length of the shore line which was eventually chosen is 243 versts, the calculated expenditure is 52,523,095 roubles, part of the aggregate expenditure including some works connected with the extension of the harbour at Tanchoi, which materially increases the capacity of the ferry traffic. The railway is thus the most expensive line ever built within the Russian Empire, and the one which has presented the most serious engineering difficulties, its building necessitating a large number of special constructions, such as tunnels, bridges, viaducts, &c. The coast of Lake Baikal, from the mouth of the river Augara to Kultuk a distance of some 80 versts, is very mountainous, the rocks in many places leaving but a narrow strip of foreshore, while in others they descend sheer into the lake, rising to a height of 1,000ft. above the level of the water. These mountains are, besides, in many places intersected by awkward crevices and clefts. On this section of the line there are no fewer than 32 tunnels, in addition to which there are 210 bridges, viaducts, special supports, &c. The railway, like a huge snake, crawls along the side or makes its way through the mountains in a variety of twists and bends, at one place having to cross an inlet of the lake. It has often been necessary to take special precautions against the falling upon the line of pieces of loose rock, as the mountains in this region have been much affected by volcanic eruptions. Water is apt to make its way into the tunnels from the same cause. The looseness of the rock in many places has also necessitated the bricking up of the tunnels to a far greater extent than was originally calculated. The amount of rock and earth work is enormous, the former even reaching the figure of 10,000 cubic sasehen (71,000 cubic feet) per verst.

The other section of the new line, from Kultuk to Myssowek, runs over an entirely different kind of country and has in every respect been much easier to build, nor has there been any wavering as to its direction. Beyond Kultuk the mountains on the whole recede further from the shore, leaving ample flat land for the railway, which on the whole of this section, only passes one tunnel. On the other hand several large streams have to be crossed, necessitating the building of bridges up to 500ft. in length. The country is almost uninhabited, and the soil is always frozen; the mean temperature of the year is half a degree Centigrade of frost. The bridges are all built of stone and iron, as are the viaducts. The railway has the ordinary Russian gauge and only one line of rails, but the tunnels are constructed wide enough for a double track. The traffic, under ordinary circumstances, is calculated to comprise seven trains daily in each direction, a number which however, as already mentioned, can be doubled. The maximum gradient is 8 per cent. (in the tunnels considerably less, and the smallest radius of curve is about 1,050ft.

The whole of the railway round Lake Baikal has been built by contractors, and has not been split up in such small portions as was the Trans-Baikal Railway, nor partly built by the Government itself as was also the case with portions of that line, and there is every reason to believe that it has been satisfactorily constructed.

WALTER SEVERN.

"MR. WALTER SEVERN," writes a correspondent, to a home contemporary, "was on occasion a delightful raconteur, and could raise a laugh against himself. I had the good fortune to travel with him from the North to London a year or two ago, on a bleak winter day, and the long and dreary journey was brightened and shortened by the amusing anecdotes concerning his own interesting artistic life and that of brother artists which the President of the Dudley Art Gallery told me. At that time Mr. Severn was already in delicate health, looking frail and tired, but he bubbled over with humour, and laughed with almost boyish glee as he recalled the days of his youth.

One charming little story concerning his own early work in Italy. He was staying with friends at a villa near the sea during 'the time of roses,' when the whole country seems to blossom out into one gigantic rose-bower. 'Over the balustrade in front of the house,' Mr. Severn said, 'there fell such a shower of roses of all imaginable tints that I could not resist the temptation of painting them. It was a sentimental little sketch, the pale stone balustrade, the roses, and beyond the blue Adriatic and I had no idea of selling it. But one day some visitors called, and the thing was sold before it was finished, and sold at a better price than I could get at that time for pictures on which I had spent no end of time and trouble.

Even then I did not realise that I had better work the little mine that I had sprung. But as I had nothing else to do I began another sentimental rose-sketch, just for the sake of the study. Again it was sold off the easel. Then I thought I might as well produce a few more articles of this very saleable kind. You may find it difficult to credit, but it is a fact that I could sell the things—and sell them well—as quickly as I could paint them and upon my word I believe I could have gone on painting and selling rose-pictures for the rest of my life. But I got tired of them, and also, to be quite frank, a little ashamed of working merely for money. Remember, I was a Pre-Raphaelite. So I returned to my landscapes. But I should be a richer man than I am if I had gone on with the roses."

EXAMINERS' HUMOUR.

What is the distance between Portsmouth and London? An examiner in what is quaintly termed "commercial arithmetic" tried to elicit the information from candidates in that subject at the last Society of Arts examination. One candidate demonstrated by a series of calculations that the distance is exactly 3,745 miles 1 furlong and 2 poles, while another worked it out at just 75 1-2 yards! But then the examiner had insisted on their approaching the problem through the dark gateway of the following "commercial" (?) question: "Three motors—A, B, and C—run between London and Portsmouth, starting at the same time, A and B from London and C from Portsmouth. Their average speeds are: A, sixteen miles an hours; B, twenty; and C, twenty-four. B and C pass each other at a certain point, and it takes A thirty-three minutes longer to arrive at the same point. Find the distance from London to Portsmouth." If this is the approved 'commercial' method of finding out the distance from one place to another, we can quite understand why British merchants are left behind in the race for commercial supremacy!

The examiner in "English" at the same examination is censorious. His published report shows that he has an "English" of his own. On no subject, he declares, was more profound ignorance shown than on the history of the English language. Over this "Cimmerian darkness still broods," affirms this oracular critic, "in the minds of large numbers who pass as educated Englishmen." "It seems to be still a widespread conviction," he continues, "that the English language has flowed on in this country 'with pomp of waters unwithstood' ever since the time of the ancient Britons"! "Within the last week," he writes, "I have heard a well-known M. P., a man of great capacity and good education in many respects"—who was it, we wonder?—"assert that English became for a time Norman French after the Conquest." "It will be necessary," winds up this examiner, for candidates who expect to obtain credit for acquaintance with the history of English to know better than this." We should think so. No M. P. need apply!—"Westminster Gazette."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE WAKING GIANT.

Vesuvius appears to be suffering from one of its periodical attacks of congestion of the lungs. When its crater becomes choked by accumulated debris, obstructing the flow of lava and the escape of elastic vapour, the terrible mountain shakes itself free by appalling convulsions. It was one of these outbursts which first brought the mighty mountain above the level of the sea; it was another which deposited in the streets of Constantinople the ashes from its crater. Another eruption divested the mountain's sides of forest and vineyard, as it had blotted out the city of Pompeii. Little more than a hundred years ago, Vesuvius ejected a stream of lava which ran forty feet thick, 380 feet into the sea, covering a distance of four miles in six hours; and attaining at the point where it reached the sea a volume of 1,200 feet in width, and fifteen feet in height. Thirty years ago a crater, formed sixteen years earlier, discharged lava which killed twenty people on the spot and threw up great rocks to the height of a mile.

THE HOME OF STRADIVARIUS.

Another "Strad" has come into the market, selling first for six shillings, then for £600, then for £1,600—so the story runs. The discovery of a new Strad occasions as much excitement as would the finding of a lost Raphael. And yet our forefathers refused and returned to Italy a shipload of them because the price was four sovereigns apiece. Not so long afterwards the world was fighting over even the dust and shavings and little pieces of pickled and varnished wood from the master's workshop. Stradivarius was ninety-two when he made the last violin which can be traced to him. But by that time he had long passed his best. He was fifty-six when his hand really attained mastery, and all his masterpieces were made in the next twenty-five years. The house in which he lived and died and made all his violins still stands. We know Cremona to-day mainly as his home, but at Cremona they will show you the house of Stradivari, the avocat, and will tell you that the maker of violins is dead, they believe. But diligent search reveals the identical home of the master. It is No. 2, Piazza Roma. There you may still see the little room—now used as a fowl-pen—in which for four pounds apiece Antonius Stradivari made the violins for which the world will pay any price to-day.

AN IMPIOUS PRAYER.

There was a prayer which the old ruffian had written out, a prayer which would fitly have come from the lips of Louis XI. in his best bargaining mood. "O Lord, Thou knowest I have nine estates in the City of London," it ran, "and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee-simple in the country of Essex. I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquake; and, as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg Thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that country; and as for the rest of the countries. "Thou mayest deal with them as Thou art pleased." For the destruction of thieves he prayed, and petitioned for the service of honest minions. For the bank he prayed, and that his creditors might be good men and godly; while he craved the death of a profligate young man whose reversion he had just bought, "as Thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short."

"THINKING" PARTS.

Although his latest critics aver that he is a mere automaton, Hans, the thinking horse, is still booming, and we may expect soon to see thinking horses and other reflex beasts upon the London stage. When, in earlier days, matters were not going gaily for Drury Lane, they borrowed a dog from the neighbouring ham-and-beef shop, and hitched him on to a role in which, by infinite artifice, he was persuaded to leaf from a height into a bowl of water and effect a "rescue." The act created a furore, and all the town went to see it. Sheridan, walking one night into the green-room at the conclusion of the performance, asked "Where is he—where is my guardian angel?" The dramatist had left, they told him. "Pooh!" said Sheridan; "I mean the dog—the actor, autor, and preserver of Drury Lane." Not less exciting proved the performance of Costello's company of dogs. In the last act accountred as soldiers, the dogs climbed scaling-ladders to storm a fort, but just at the point of victory retired in confusion at the sounding of the retreat. London went while over these "thinking" dogs, until someone was unkind enough to explain that the animals were kept without food throughout the day, that their suppers were displayed on the ladders, and that just as they were about to seize their meal, their master appeared in the wings and with a huge whip drove them pell-mell down the steps.

MUNICIPAL V. PRIVATE.

The Municipal Tramways Association conference at Liverpool had some interesting features laid before it. Whatever may be the ultimate method of passenger conveyance in our great centres of population, the tramways have boomed tremendously since the electrifying of systems was introduced. To day, between thirty and forty millions sterling are invested in tramway ventures in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and although private enterprise shows a considerable increase, municipalities now take the lead, not as to number of systems worked, but in point of capital invested—some twenty-five millions against eighteen millions. Though working fewer lines the municipalities carry nearly twice as many passengers as the companies—1,009,000,000 against 674,000,000 in the course of the year. And municipal enterprise is still going ahead. In 1903-4 they added seventeen new systems, covering eighty-six miles. The municipal cars run some 98,000,000 miles a year as against the 82,000,000 miles of the private companies, and earn 3,96d. per mile against the companies' 2,84d. per mile. There are plenty, of passengers for all—1,084,000,000 a year.

YOUTH AND ACHIEVEMENT.

Forty-three were the years of Professor Finsen, yet they sufficed for him to give the world a deathless legacy. Some of the most famous as well as the infamous of men have run their race in even less time. Nero was only thirty-one, as, listening to the gallop of approaching horsemen coming to drag him from the cellar in which he hid, he plunged the dagger into his throat, and ended his evil life. Napoleon by the time he was five-and-thirty had twice overrun Italy, and conducted his expedition in Egypt, and made himself Emperor of the French. Shelley was only in his thirtieth year when he died; Keats was four years younger; Byron expired when he was thirty-six; Burns at thirty-seven; Poe at forty. In the latter case, however, the miserable men would have died earlier had his attempt at suicide been successful. Stevenson's light went out at forty-four; poor Chatterton swallowed his portion of arsenic before he had completed his eighteenth year. The fierce controversy over his works outlasted him by nearly four times the duration of his own life.

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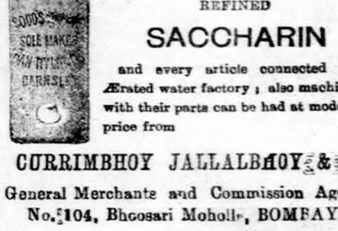

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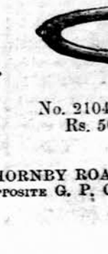

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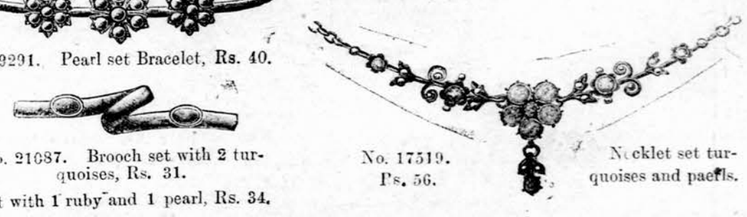

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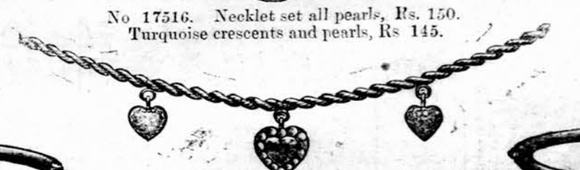

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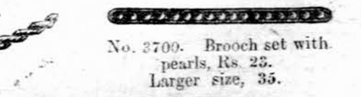

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

ACCORDING to a "Times" correspondent, a controversy is being carried on in the Russian Press, as to the comparative merits of bullet and bayonet in battle. A correspondent of the "Russky Invalid" declares that the effect of fire upon any army is not so much physical—that is productive of actual wounds and death—as moral—that is to say, it is chiefly of service in so far as it creates a panic in the ranks of the opponent. Where both armies are equal in valour its effect cannot be decisive. In the end a hand-to-hand combat is inevitable, and cold steel must decide. This, the correspondent thinks, has been abundantly proved by the course of the fighting at Liau-yang.

The appointment of Brigadier-General Lake as Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia could hardly have been improved upon says the "Saturday Review." Apart from the fact that General Lake is a popular man with the Canadians, he has had wide experience of defence problems both in Canada —where he has already been Quartermaster-General —and at the War Office when he was chief of the one highly efficient branch of that department, the Mobilisation. Canadian military affairs are in future to be run on new lines. There is no longer to be a General in command in an impossible position but, after the pattern of the new Army Council, a board, whose chief adviser is to be a Chief of the Staff is in future to administer affairs. The Canadian military problem has for long been a vexed one and with General Lake's advent matters are at last likely to be placed on a satisfactory basis. For, apart from being a man of exceptional ability and experience, General Lake above everything possesses in a high degree that rare and most essential qualification tact.

To find fault with Ministers is easy, even to make out a good case against them is by no means difficult. But to offer an alternative policy is quite another matter says the "Broad Arrow." That is why the speeches of Lord Rosebery are always so depressing. He is ever the partisan, never the statesman. With the only practical suggestion he made at Lincoln we are familiar, seeing that he has made it several times before. He would have us place Lord Kitchener as military dictator in Pall Mall; as things are, an absolutely unworkable arrangement. Neither the Government nor the nation would ever submit to it, except in the direct emergency. Moreover, it may be argued that Lord Kitchener is better employed on our most vulnerable frontier than he could ever be at the War Office. Without him at Simla the master stroke, by which British influence is established in Thibet, might not have been delivered so effectively, and in the organisation of Indian defence he has his work cut out for him until the end of his term. Even admitting that he would be a success at home, a knowledge of Asiatic military problems acquired on the spot is essential to him. Hence to speak of him as "exiled" is as fatuous as to ignore the speeches of Colonial statesmen on preference. Then it must be remembered that the Government, with all its many short-comings, has borne the burden and heat of the days, and suffers more from evil, it has inherited and the traditions it must carry on than from its own mistakes. How does Lord Rosebery propose to attain military proficiency? To assign the task of achieving it to Lord Kitchener would be a simple solution of the difficulty if it were only practical. But seeing that Mr. Balfour was hauled over the coals for violating the Constitution in creating the Council of Defence a comparatively mild reform, what would be said to suspending the Contitution completely? For that is what Lord Rosebery's proposal amounts to. That the country is waiting for a leader who will do for the Army what Mr. Chamberlain is doing for trade is clear enough. But as yet he has given no sign of his coming. It is not enough to hurl light shafts of ridicule at the efforts of other men, to pull to pieces a scheme at which they have toiled early and late, to offer suggestions which are purely negative. The record of the Government may be all that Lord Rosebery says, but what is the record of the Opposition? If they would only initiate a definite policy they would win the gratitude of the whole Empire, but reform suffers as much from divided counsels in the Government as from divided counsels in the Opposition. It is all very well to gibe at Ministers for muddling, but when have Ministers been anything but muddlers in military affairs? Lord Rosebery, unfortunately for himself and his country, is not the man to show them a better way.

Fifty years have elapsed since the war in the Crimea, and it is curious to reflect that between the landing on the beach at Old Fort and that recently at Clacton there had been no instance of a precisely similar operation executed by British troops. The parallels were both curious and instructive. Without much ceremony, and still with some recollection, there was celebrated on Tuesday the jubilee of the battle of the Alma, fought on September 20, 1854—a battle which, though it showed absence of skill on all sides, yet was the occasion for the display of resplendent courage and military zeal by many brilliant men of the old Army, some of whom happily survive. Much they saw of the great siege that followed, terrible were their sufferings in the trenches and batteries, and many of their comrades they left on the sanguinary field of Inkerman. On October 25 will be celebrated the jubilee of Balaclava, and the survivors of the Light Brigade will again be honoured. It has been represented to us by one who charged with the Heavy Brigade on the same memorable day that the time has come when the valour of his comrades should be recognised, and the fiftieth anniversary of the battle seems to us to present a suitable opportunity for raising a fund for the survivors of that force, which, under General Scarlett, included the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 1st, 2nd and 6th Dragoons (Royals, Scots, Greys and Inniskillings). We make the suggestion, and perhaps those who have opportunities may like to discover the survivors, and arrange that those who may be in need shall be relieved from distress, and that others may see in the evening of their days how their gallantry is remembered. The Heavy Brigade numbered about 900 sabres, and bore the brunt of the Russian attack, finally beating it back, and sweeping away the assailants in a valiant charge which will long be remembered in the annals of the British cavalry. The survivors of the 93rd Highlanders—the "thin red line"—should not be forgotten also.

It is difficult to gauge public opinion in Canada, but it is reported that an unpleasant feeling has been created by the making public of certain recommendations of Lord Dundonald's which have not been adopted. It appears to have been suspected that he desired to introduce something like militarism by advocating the rendering of military service obligatory, in the sense that the youth of the country between the ages of fourteen and eighteen should be made to drill. This is a plan that seems to us to be excellent, and we should like to see it adopted in this country also. It would not be military service in the true sense, but apart of the physical education of the individual, while at the same time, there would be implanted in him the spirit of discipline and something of the military instinct. If the Canadian people object to such a system, all we can say is that they do not know where their real advantage lies. It would appear that Lord Dundonald objected to the term Militia, but that is a matter of minor importance. He desired to substitute a permanent body of 5,000 men for the present permanent force of about 900, and he would have had a major-general in command with the local rank and pay of a lieutenant-general. It is stated that Lord Dundonald has had no part in framing the new Militia Act, but, if the spirit be implanted in the forces should have been lost, which we do not at all believe, Canada will be the sufferer.

Our French neighbours have reason to be much disquieted in regard to the condition of their Navy, if even one-half of the rumours now afloat in their own journals have any foundation in facts. Quite recently a special commission was appointed to inquire into, and see for itself, the actual existing condition of the Navy, both in ships and personnel, and in the arsenals and dockyards. The rumours referred to allege that the administration is defective in many directions; that the personnel is greatly below the numbers for which provision has been made in the budget, and that numerous subterfuges have been resorted to, in order to hide from the commission the real state of affairs. One instance quoted is that of the new cruiser "Suffren," which in 1903 was made a target to to test the effect of certain projectiles. The "Suffren" is stated to be in so bad a condition that it was deemed undesirable that the commission should have an opportunity of inspecting the ship, and of seeing her as she is. Accordingly, on receipt of intelligence that the commission was about to visit Toulon, the cruiser was removed from the dock in which she was undergoing repairs, and she was placed in the roadstead. This was done by direct order of the Ministry of Marine; and it illustrates more forcibly than any words could do, how exceedingly unsatisfactory is the condition of the French naval service. It is further stated that, owing to the deficiency of men to man the ships in Toulon, urgent orders were sent to Cherbourg and Brest, to dispatch by the speediest possible route, a large detachment of blue jackets, stokers, and other ratings to Toulon, in order that the deficiencies might at least be temporarily filled. The majority of the facts above quoted are openly stated in the "Temps," and there is, therefore, little reason to doubt their accuracy.

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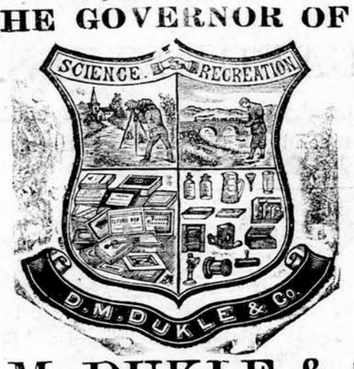

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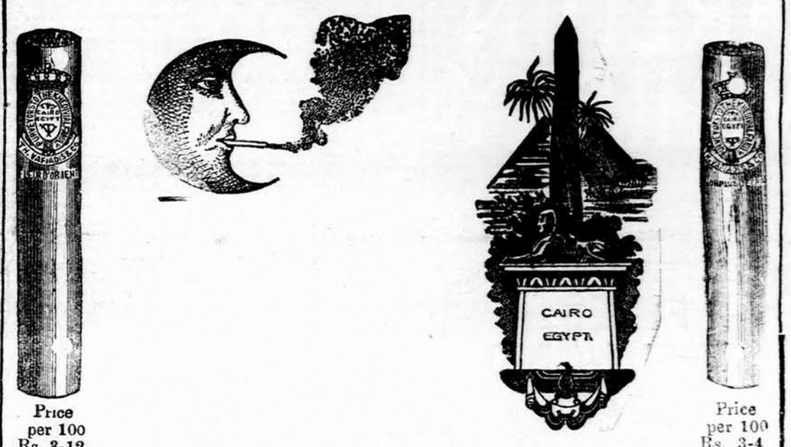

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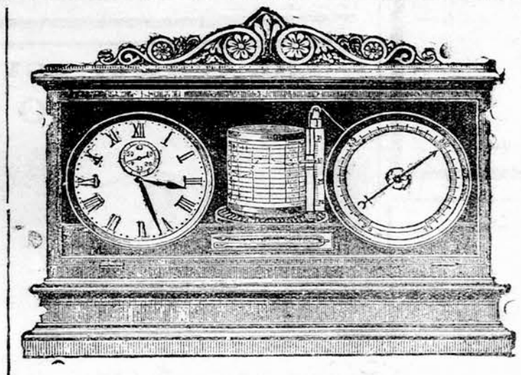

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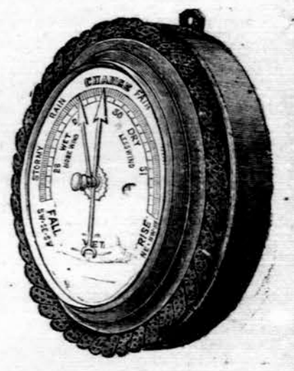

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